

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[2 of Vol. 45.

* * * We deem it proper, in reply to numerous applications from distant parts of the world, to state, that this Miscellany may be had through the Post-Offices, in the Capitals of the respective countries, or through the General Post-Office, London, on paying for six or twelve months in advance.

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Readers, whose intelligence merits our respect, scarcely require to be guarded against Impostors; who imitate our types, our arrangements, and our title-page; in short, who imitate us in every thing, *creep* in the interest and originality of our contents,—and in the love of truth, and the spirit of free enquiry, which characterize all our pages.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUMMARY VIEW of the THREE GREAT CEMETERIES in the NEIGHBOURHOOD of PARIS.

IT was not till the close of the last century,—when superstition was no longer able to control the growing spirit of improvement, when the voice of good sense had at length become audible,—that the seasonable remonstrances of medical men, of those whose proper business it was to obviate contagious diseases, could be successfully employed in promoting a method of sepulture, more rational than within churches or cities.

A little before the commencement of the revolution, this improvement, which had been, in a manner, wholly overlooked, was introduced by some philanthropists at Paris,—who, having duly attended to the evil, engaged heartily in the laborious and troublesome task of providing Paris with a new cemetery.

The gentlemen first exerted their commendable endeavours on that well-known charnel-house, “the Innocents,” or, *le Charnier des Innocens*. This, as being situated in the very heart of Paris, was an obvious and palpable nuisance.

Having procured persons qualified with competent skill for the business, they proceeded in it so expeditiously, that the whole of the excavations and removals (to the catacombs*) were completed in 1788.

* The word “catacombs” has been borrowed from the immense subterranean deposits of the dead that are still to be seen at Rome, Naples, and in some parts of Sicily. But it is in name only that any resemblance exists; for in those places the funereal insignia are, for the most part, crosses, with or without naked tomb-

This process of disinterment was successfully extended to several other cemeteries, till at length, in 1790, the philosophical world saw with satisfaction the famous decree of the National Assembly, interdicting any fresh burials in the interior of churches, and prescribing the erection of new cemeteries throughout all the cities, towns, and villages of

stones, or niches, with skeletons enclosed, cut out of the live stone in rocky walls. Such objects, having nothing in them but the sombre and the terrific, present nothing which can allure and engage the curiosity of travellers. The new cemeteries of Paris will, on the contrary, excite astonishment, blended with the most consolatory images, to those who visit them for the first time; such is the effect produced from the variety of monumental decorations, from the curious disposition and arrangement of the soil, and the circumstances, from the happy personifications and typical representations of life and action, diffused through the whole establishment. The embellished little gardens raised about the defunct; the beautiful arbours which crowd around their remains; fresh flowers every day brought, strewed, scattered, sown, about and on the graves by the survivors,—the immortal roses of Bengal; the pansy, a token of constancy; the myrtle, a tree consecrated to the service of lovers,—not to mention the cypress, the *thuyas*, and the yew, with their dusky green. All these various degrees and kinds of ornament, with other symbolical indications not common to the “house of mourning,” affect the soul, and so rivet the attention, that the tongue, as it were, becomes mute,—you are plunged into a profound reverie; and, as if you were no longer of this world, but belonged to another, your whole existence seems absorbed in meditation.

France; such cemeteries to be situated without the bounds of each municipality respectively.

The object of this law was in itself laudable, but the execution of the measure proved that it was ill-timed; unhappily, it served as a pretext to all those outrageous devastations which took place in 1793, and which destroyed an immense number of monuments, doubly valuable,—extrinsically, from their intimate relation to the arts, and intrinsically, from the great and antique recollections which they suggested.

It was during the first periods of the revolution that the three great cemeteries, which since have been so highly approved, were established near Paris,—those of Montmartre, of Mont Louis, and of Vaugirard. It should be observed, however, that there is a fourth (St. Catherine's,) still remaining; but it is destined, in due time, to share the fate of the others.

I shall now produce in order the observations and descriptions of the existing cemeteries which, during my stay in Paris, I had regularly recorded or collected. To begin with—

THE CEMETERY OF MONTMARTRE.

This, as it was first appropriated to the purpose, so it contains an assemblage of the oldest monuments. Montmartre is a village a little to the north of Paris, to which we pass through the barriers or gates of *Clichy* and *Rochechouart*. The cemetery, which lies a little on this side of the village, had at first assumed the title of, "*Le Champ de Repos*," or the Field of Repose; and some Parisians that I conversed with expressed their uneasiness that the new name had not been able to prevail over that of *Cimetière Montmartre*: they held out the former as a moral lesson for the wicked, but a consolatory designation for the good, the just, and virtuous.

As you enter the region, you are impressed with an involuntary emotion, a feeling of seriousness, which you cannot suppress; but it is *une douce tristesse*, a lugubrious concern, a sweet and affecting melancholy, inspired by the picturesque and romantic scenery around you,—a sentimental qualm which steals its way to the heart, and proclaims that it is irresistible. "*La Vallée des Ames*," or the Valley of Souls, as they name it, bursts at once upon your view. The sight of so many evergreens, so many spring groves, so many little gardens,

kept in constant cultivation, with the most respectful attention, strongly brought to my recollection the *elyian fields* of the poets; and on the green hillocks that appear to the right and left, covered with flowering shrubs, delightful for their fragrance or beauty, one might imagine the shades of those illustrious personages to wander that have been immortalized in fable or in song.

At the bottom of the valley, a little upon the left, appears the great "*Fosse Commune*," or Common Grave; wherein are laid, without reserve, and pell-mell, the remains of those who, from a defect of means or other causes, have not had the honour of a tomb. In all the three cemeteries, these vast cavities extend through their whole length, but they are filling up with wondrous rapidity.

Of three sorts of hillocks within the inclosure, the first and most considerable lies on the right, as we enter; it takes up almost one-third of the whole circumference, and is, in fact, a continuation of the great hill of Montmartre. The old quarries were at the foot of this hill. The second hill is to the left, and is the smallest: it seems chiefly intended to support the walls of the inclosure, in that direction. In some places one can scarcely pass along the crest or ridge of this elevation, the path cut out upon it being very rough and straight. The third hill stands at the bottom of the valley, facing the doors of entrance,—on it is erected a little building, wherein the grave-diggers and other workmen deposit their tools.

The whole of the objects thus presented to the eye, in the Montmartre, seemed to me significative of corresponding sensations, and well adapted to strike spectators with suitable ideas.

THE CEMETERY OF MOUNT LOUIS.

The avenue to it is by the gate of Aulnay, and it is situated at the end of the New Boulevards, to the east of Paris. A new gate of entrance into this cinereal dépôt has been some time constructing,—considerable for its elevation, grandeur, and sculptural ornaments.

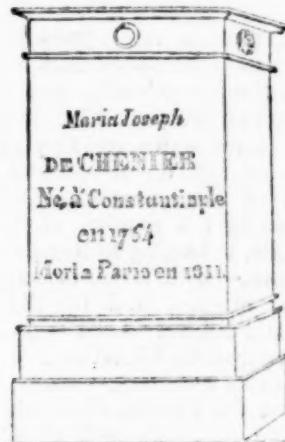
The inclosure, which forms the cemetery, was formerly the property of Father La Chaise, confessor to Louis XIV. The monarch chose this delightful situation for him, to raise on it a house and a park. The trees and orchards planted by La Chaise, at a prodigious expence, are still flourishing in vast variety, and bear fruit: they exhibit a singular

singular and enlivening contrast to the other objects, that recall to memory the destination of Mount Louis.

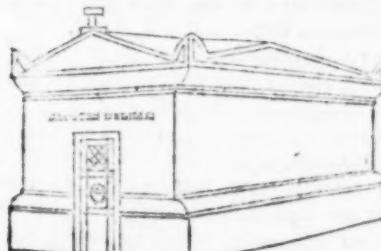
The house is yet standing, but has been long in a state of dilapidation,—though once the rendezvous, occasionally, of a crowded and brilliant court. It was in this house, now the retreat of bats and nocturnal birds, that those controversies were agitated which perhaps prepared the way for the horrors of the revolution.

Mount Louis is the most extensive of all the cemeteries of Paris: it contains not less than sixty or eighty acres,—inclosed on all sides with stone walls. The tombs in this cemetery are generally of a magnificence and elegance superior to those met with in the *Champ du Repos*: it is become the cemetery of fashion, where the rich and great select their place of sepulture.

The tomb of CHENIER is on a base of black marble; the monument itself in the form of a pedestal of white marble. The epitaph is simply inscribed, "Marie Joseph de Chenier, born at Constantinople in 1764, died at Paris in 1811."



To the left of Chenier's monument is that of the French Virgil—DELILLE, the poet of gardens and orchards,—whose beautiful sentiments and talents for poesy have done so much honour to his country.



Close by the tomb of Delille, with an inscription in letters of gold, is that of GRETRY: "Born at Liege, Feb. 11,

1741; died in the hermitage of Emile, Sept. 24, 1813."

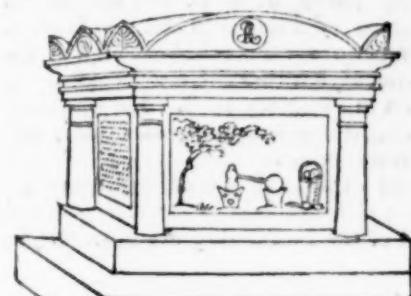


A little beyond the tomb of Gretry, is a bust, &c. of FOURCROY, in white marble. At the foot of the bust we read,—"A. F. Fourcroy."



Close by this last is the burying-place of LABEDOYERE,—but without a monumental tomb.

At some distance on the left is a very elegant tomb of stone, supported by four light pillars, to the memory of PARMENTIER, Pharmacopolist, member of the Institute, director of the Civil Hospitals of Paris, &c.: born at Montdidier in 1737; died at Paris in 1813."



The grandest monument in the cemetery of St. Louis, is one erected for the family GREIFFUHLT. It is in the form of a chapel, of solid stone, in the Gothic style.



MARSHAL NEY's tomb, which is without ornaments, has this inscription:—"Marechal Ney, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of La Moscowa, died Dec. 7, 1815." (See *Monthly Magazine* for November 1816.)

On Nov. 9, 1813, Marshal Ney was condemned to death, and was shot the next morning at nine o'clock, exclaiming, *Vive la Patrie! Vive la nation Françoise!* His fame in warlike expeditions was such, that he had acquired a surname of, *Le brave des braves!*

In the recent convulsions, Mount Louis had been fortified as a military position, but was attacked and carried, by dint of numbers, by the Russian general, Barclay de Tolly; two numerous divisions having been twice vigorously repulsed.

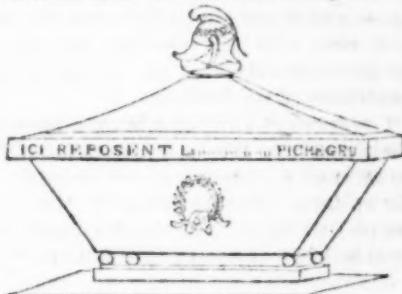
THE CEMETERY OF VAUGIRARD.

This was the second, in the order of time, next to Montmartre, consecrated to the same purposes. It is situated beyond the western Boulevards, at the entrance of, and in, the village of Vaugirard, and contains few tombs that are remarkable. It is appropriated to the poor; and there the physicians of the Hotel Dieu often send their defunct. The ashes of the famous actress CLAIRON are deposited here; and, twenty or thirty paces from it, are the mortal remains of FRANCOIS DE LA HARPE, member of the French Academy, of the National Institute, &c.: he died at Paris in February 1803. He was alike distinguished as a poet, an orator, and an acute critic.

THE CEMETERY OF ST. CATHARINE.

Its situation is in the least frequented part of the Fauxbourg St. Marceau, in

the street of the Gobelins: it is not very extensive; and, being the only one in Paris, it has fewer remarkable tombs than even the Cemetery of Vaugirard. Here, however, lie the remains of PICHEGRU, a great captain, the conqueror of Holland,—distinguished by many signal victories. A subscription is on foot to raise a more superb edifice to his memory at Artois, in his native country. The inscription is,—“*Ici reposent les cendres,*” &c.—“Here rest the ashes of Charles Pichegru, general-in-chief of the French armies: born at Artois, in the department of Jura, Feb. 14, 1761; died at Paris, April 5, 1804. Erected by the filial piety of Mademoiselle Elizabeth Pichegru.”



CEMETERY OF THE CATACOMBS.

The name is borrowed from the catacombs of Rome,—wherein, according to tradition, the primitive Christians celebrated their mysteries; and they were believed to contain the reliques of saints and martyrs. But recent researches have brought to light a number of splendid monuments, belonging to Roman names well known,—with lavish ornaments of porphyry, marble, and the like; and which could not have been consecrated to the burial of the Christians.

In this vast cemetery,—where, in remote ages, the Parisians had dug quarries,—have been collected, at different periods, the bodies of many who fell in the struggles of the revolution; those in the combats of the *Place de Greve*, with several others,—down to the massacres of the Tuilleries, Aug. 10, 1792, and to the massacres which took place about the prisons, Sept. 2 and 3, 1792.

Notwithstanding the perfect order and regularity that pervade all the different compartments and galleries, that compose the *ensemble* of the Catacombs, it is necessary, in order to visit them, to have guides with flambeaux, to clear away the darkness that hangs over them.

After all, as a religious monument, the cemetery of the Catacombs is the most interesting of those about the

capital; and is a *unique*, in its kind, both with respect to France, Rome, and all other countries. Immense labours of walls, counter walls, and arched vaults, have been requisite to form a solid support for the tottering surface above.

Brentford.

OPIDEX.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I SEND you some loose scraps from a portfolio,—which may serve as *foils* to your more interesting papers.

HEYNE ON VIRG. ECLOG. viii. 6.

Some commentators have thought *tu mihi* a complete branch of the sentence, with *ades* or *ad sis* understood,—*favor me*. Heyne connects *tu mihi* with *accipe jussis carmina cæpta tuis*, in the 11th and 12th verses,—an interval of five lines: surely a most awkward parenthetical involution, and a connexion too remote for Virgilian perspicuity. And what is to be done with *mihi*? The sense would require *à me accipe*. I would place a mark of admiration at *tu*: that is, *O tu!* In the third line, we meet with *mihi* again: this is evidently a repetition of the other.

Tu! *mihi* (seu magni superas jam saxa
Timavi
Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris,) en! erit
unquam
Ille dies, *mihi* cum licet tua dicere facta?
O! when *to me* (whether thy standards
crown
The rocks whence vast Timavus rushes
down,
Or now thy gallies coast th' Illyrian sea,) {
When shall that happy day arise *to me*,
That I shall sing thy deeds of victory?

LINE ASCRIBED TO OVID.

There is a Latin verse, which has become proverbial:—
Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis.

He falls on Scylla who Charybdis shuns.

In the school *Gradus ad Parnassum*, the line is quoted as an authority,—and is assigned to Ovid. It is neither to be found in Ovid nor in any other classic author: it is the property of a modern Latin poet,—a Frenchman, Philippe Gaultier, or, as he is Latinised, Philipus Gualterus; who, in the middle of the thirteenth century, wrote a poem, called "Alexandreis."

—nescis heu, perdite! nescis
Quem fugias: hostes incurris dum fugis
hostem:
Iacidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis.

Lost man! alas! you know not whom you
fly,—

You shun a foe, and meet an enemy:
You shun Charybdis, and on Scylla fall.

LATIN PROVERB AND DISTICH.

The saying—

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat:
God first infatuates him whom he means
to destroy:

is paraphrased from a line in one of the choruses of Euripides.

The epigram at the close of *Gil Blas*—
Inveni portum: Spes et Fortuna valete:
Sat me lusisti: Iudite nunc alios:
Hope, Fortune, fare ye well: my haven's
found:
Too long your sport, let others run the
round:

is a mere translation of one of the Greek *epigrammata*.

VERBAL BLUNDER.

In Cowper's second edition of his *Homer*, there is a curious variation from the first copy in the description of Pluto shrieking out, lest Neptune should break open the convexity of the earth, and discover the shades. The epithet for those regions conveys the idea of mouldiness, as of corruption. The Latin text has *situ obsita*,—overgrown with mouldiness or mossiness. Cowper looked at the Latin side, and mistook *situ* for *siti*, thirst; and accordingly his amended version runs—

— the realms
Of horror, thirst, and woe.

ANOTHER.

In Johnson's Dictionary, the word *curmudgeon* is, clumsy enough, resolved into *caur méchant*, bad heart. This notable etymology was a communication to Johnson; and is signed, "an unknown correspondent." In Ash's Dictionary the etymology is retained,—but the position of the words is thus improved:—*curmudgeon*, from *caur*, unknown, and *méchant*, correspondent.

SUPPOSED COUPLET OF POPE.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.

This couplet, being a critical axiom, and antithetically expressed, is usually quoted as Pope's. It is not to be found in Pope; it occurs in one of the minor contemporary poets,—I believe Roscommon. A correction may be suggested—

Immodest words admit but one defence.

A fool may plead that he knew no better.

POPE'S

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

It is curious to observe what nonsense is tricked off in metre.
 Who sees with *equal* eye, as God of all,
 A *hero* perish, and a sparrow fall;
Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurl'd,
 And now a *bubble* burst, and now a *world*.
 That a *sparrow* may be more harmless than a *hero*, will be readily granted by all but those who are enamoured of *the trade* of war: but, if there be a moral Governor of the universe, the hero is accountable to that Governor; and must expect to be disciplined hereafter for the abuse of his powers here. How, then, is he on the same level with a sparrow? And what shall be said of a God, who should look with equal and indifferent eyes on the crumbling of a clod of senseless earth, and the crash of a populous planet? On the dissolution of a globe, peopled with intelligent and feeling beings, and the bursting of a soap-bubble?

ADRIAN'S ODE.

I transcribe the dying Adrian's delicate little ode to his soul.

Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes, comesque corporis,
Quae munc abibis in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec ut soles dabis jocos.

Pope's version is a stiff, common-place, and heavy composition: Pope mistook it for an effusion of simple melancholy; accordingly, his imitation has nothing of that almost assumed playful infantility which betrays melancholy. Prior's is far better,—as he was a more easy writer, and had a lyrical vein: yet even his is something too artificially laboured, too slow and solemn in some of the lines:—

Poor little pretty fluttering thing,
 Must we no longer live together?
 And dost thou prune thy doubtful wing,
 To take thy flight, thou know'st not
 whither?

Thy humourous vein, thy pleasing folly,
 'Tis interrupted and forgot;
 And, pensive, wavering, melancholy,
 Thou dread'st and hopest, thou know'st
 not what.

But the best translation is that of Fontenelle: the French language is excellently adapted to the purpose,—not only by its airy and lyric genius, but by its possessing the advantage of fondling diminutives:—

Ma petite âme—ma mignonne—
 Tu t'en vas donc, ma fille, et Dieu sache
 où tu vas:
 Tu pars seulette, nue, et tremblotante
 hélas!

Que deviendra ton humeur folichonne?
 Que deviendront tant de jolis ébats?

Such a poet as Moore might, perhaps, make Adrian English: you are to regard the following as merely an attempt:—

My little soul—my little love—
 Guest, companion, truant, stay:
 Ah! whither wouldst thou rove?
 Ah! where thy way?
 Naked, shivering, pale and wan,
 Jests are silent—wit is gone.

POPE'S HOMER.

Pope's moonlight scene, from the Iliad, though perpetually cited, and though praised by mechanical critics, is mere verbiage. Pope had no perception of the picturesque,—which consists in distinct and individual painting: he generalizes what in Homer is particular, and gives us traditional metaphors and vague bombast; “the lamp of night,” and “floods of glory.” What is worse,—he had not the feeling to be touched with the solitariness of the shepherd,—who is described as cheered by the sight of the starry heavens. We have a whole *gang* of country folks, peering up at the sky, and blessing the “useful light” of the moon. Cowper has turned this with happy simplicity—

Heaven opened wide,
 All glitters, and the shepherd's heart is
 cheer'd.

The following makes no pretensions to be considered as a successful translation; it is an experiment, only to show that the passage is capable of being rendered in rhyme, within a much narrower range than Pope has taken:—

As the chief stars glow visible on high,
 Round the bright moon, in calm and
 breezless sky;
 The cliffs, the beacon-heights, emerge to
 sight,
 And all the glimmering glens are touch'd
 with light:
 Heav'n boundless breaks,—each glittering
 star is known,—

The shepherd muses in his joy alone.

Bristol; Jan. 1. HERMES.

For the Monthly Magazine.
 On the APPEARANCE of an OPAQUE BODY
 traversing the SUN'S DISC.

FOR some time I have not troubled you with observations on the *Solar Spots*, several of which I have seen within the last quarter; but they were, in general, not large nor numerous, nor such as to furnish particular remarks.

One, which was seen on the 6th January, differs however; I saw it about eleven A. M. with my own reflector, with a power of about 80, with an excellent

cellent Cassegram reflector, made by Crickmore, of this town, with about 260 ; and with a reflector of Mr. Acton's, with about 170.

It appeared, when I first saw it, something about one-third from the eastern limb ; subelliptic, small, uniformly opaque.

About 2½ hours P.M. it appeared to Mr. Acton considerably advanced, and a little west of the Sun's centre ; and I think it appeared then six or eight seconds in diameter. I had been able to see no spot on the 4th, nor again on the 8th ; and even on the 6th Mr. Crickmore could not see it a little before sun-set, though the *telescope* already mentioned gave him every advantage.

Its apparent path, while visible, seemed to make a small angle with the Sun's *equator*. Its state of motion seems inconsistent with that of the *solar rotation* : and, both in figure, density, and regularity of path, it seems utterly unlike floating *scoria*. In short, its progress over the Sun's disc seems to have exceeded that of *Venus* in transit.

There are two instances, if not three, of *comets* seen in *transit* ; and this phenomenon seems to have been one. I wish it may have been seen elsewhere.

There was no appearance of diminution up to my latest observation.

Mr. Crickmore thought there was somewhat of the appearance of a *facula* about where he last had seen it ; but these lucid spots occasionally occur where no *lucid* spot has been previously seen. His *telescope* bears four powers, —from 120 to about 360 ; and, in quantity of light and accuracy of image, is truly valuable ; while its triangular support of *cast iron*, with braces,—the contrivance by which the *equilibrium* of the *tube* is sustained at great altitudes,—the firmness of the *solar axis*, and the facility and exactness of all its adjustments,—render it an object of much interest to a *lover of astronomy*, and of great *utility* for *observation*. It is now gone to Scotland, to a near relation of the Duke of Gordon.

Ipswich ; Jan. 10. CAPEL LOFFT.

P.S. This day, about half past twelve, though the Sun shone very brightly, no spot was discernible.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A FEW of the most RECENT PROOFS of the CRUELTY of EMPLOYING CLIMBING-BOYS.

May 1816.

A CHILD, *six years old*, murdered by a series of the most cruel treat-

ments, occasioned by his difficulty in learning to climb.—See *trial of Mole and his wife, at the Old Bailey.*

June.

A boy ascended a chimney in Albany Barracks, while a fire was in the grate, and was so dreadfully burnt, that he survived only a few hours.

A boy stuck fast in a chimney at Stamford, uttering the most piercing cries at the attempts to drag him down by the legs. After being two hours in this horrible situation, a part of the chimney was pulled down, and he was taken out.

August.

A sweep and his wife brought to Hatton-Garden Office, for cruelty to an apprentice not eight years old. About a fortnight before, he had been taken, in a most emaciated state, to St. Thomas Hospital for some very bad wounds, occasioned by ill-treatment, and being forced up a chimney *on fire*.

October.

A sweep brought to Bow-street, for cruelty to a climbing boy, whom he had beaten till he bled at different parts of the body, for not ascending a flue too small for him. The child was saved from further cruelties by some neighbours, whom his cries had attracted.

December.

A boy, nine years old, sent up a chimney *on fire* : the upper part being stopped, he was so completely suffocated as to be taken out apparently dead; but, by the persevering exertions of two medical men, animation was restored.

March 1817.

A boy was sent up a chimney in Cumberland-street, and in a slanting part smothered by the falling soot ; when dug out, he was quite dead.

May.

A boy stuck fast in the flue of a chimney in Sheffield : by pulling down a part of it, he was, at the end of two hours, extricated from his shocking situation.

A sweep taken before the magistrates at Liverpool, for cruel treatment of a child *five years old*, and committed to prison.

June.

A boy was sent up a chimney in a house where a woman in a lower room was cooking ; she accidentally set her chimney on fire, and the flames reaching the unfortunate sweep ; he was dreadfully burnt, and, after lingering two days, expired.

A boy, sent up a chimney in Edinburgh, stuck in a turn of the flue. The most barbarous means were used to drag.

drag him down, but it was found impracticable. After seven hours, he was dug out, but quite dead.

A boy went up a flue in a gentleman's house in Bryanstone-street, and was smothered by the falling soot; he was also taken out dead.

November 3.

A boy got wedged in a narrow flue in the Penitentiary, Millbank; and, after uttering the most piteous groans for two hours, was at length, by breaking into the flue in different parts, taken out almost dead. In a short time, he must have died through exhaustion.

A boy went, a few weeks since, to sweep a chimney in Somers' Town: he stuck fast, and his groans after some time led to his being dug out; but, alas! too late. He appeared to have been partly smothered, and, by the heat of the flue, partly burnt alive.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

In the subjoined tables, the disbursements to the poor are copied from the parish records of this town; and the number of houses and inhabitants is taken principally from the statements of our accurate and venerable Hutton; so that there can be no doubt as to their authenticity; and, as to the few remarks which may accompany them, they will be estimated by your numerous readers in proportion as they may be thought correct and important:—

A.D.	Houses.	Inhabitants.
1660	900	5,472
1700	2,504	15,032
1731	3,717	23,286
1741	4,114	24,660
1781	8,382	50,295
1791	12,681	73,653
1801	16,403	82,015
1811	17,071	85,753

{ including part of the parishes of Aston and Edgbaston.

A.D.		Annual payments.
1682	Peace	£337
92	war	360
1702	ditto	413
12	ditto	734
22	peace	96
32	ditto	—
42	war	888
52	peace	1,355
62	war	3,078
72	peace	6,139
82	war	10,943
92	peace	12,945
1802	war	24,759
12	ditto	25,939
17	peace	29,039

The amount of these payments, it will be understood, was given to the out-poor alone; their number in the last statement of the overseers being averaged at 3,946; and, supposing each of these to be the representative of a family of five, add to this 560, the number in the house, and 262 children in the asylum, will give a total of upwards of 20,000. No census, or scrutiny, that I know of, has taken place since the last-mentioned date; and, allowing the odd numbers for increase since that period; or for the other parishes, a population will remain of 80,000, of which one-fourth part, or 20,000, are paupers, subsisting wholly, or in part, on the legal bounty of their country. In addition to the sum of 29,039/- the expences of the children's asylum 1,715/-—the county rate 2,364/-—the constable's accounts 1,876/-—law expences 536/-—workmen on the roads, (chiefly at 1s. per day,) 2,340/-—and the maintenance of the house, altogether form the almost incredible amount for the last year, to provide for by the poor-rates, of 49,402/-; and there is full reason to suppose that the accounts ending next Easter will be little, if any thing, short of 60,000/. To raise this sum, there are not 4,000 houses which pay, making more than an average of 15/- per house. An attempt has been lately made to levy contributions on smaller houses than has hitherto been done, but I understand the trouble and distress is beyond all calculation, if not entirely fatal to the measure; and the town is already in debt, on its poor-establishment alone, to the amount of 16,000/-; of which, not less than 4,000/- has accumulated since application was made to the legislature a few months ago for relief. Thus far go the national and inevitable claims upon the town for the support of its poor; but the examiner will find that the voluntary and local contributions to the hospital, the dispensary, the charity-schools, the soup-shops, the Bible Society, the Lancasterian and Madras schools, and numerous other institutions, will push up the total amount to a sum rapidly advancing to 100,000/- per annum. Let us now form a comparative estimate of dates, numbers, and sums; and see if the result will furnish most cause for gloom or for exultation. Hence it will appear, that in the year 1700 the amount paid by each individual, taking the whole population, was after the rate of 6½d. per annum; in 1740, 8½d.; in 1780, 4s. 6d.; and

and in 1817, 7s. 3d.; and the result also indisputably proves, that, from the year 1740 to 1780, an increase actually took place in the number of paupers at the rate of six to one, after making the allowance for the increase of the population; and, from 1740 to 1817, the increase is in the proportion of ten to one, and this may reasonably be taken as the average number throughout the kingdom. I do not pretend to enter into the nicely of detail, but I challenge contradiction as to the general outline. It is no new thing for critics or speculators in politics, as well as in literature, to bewilder themselves and others by conjectures and amplifications, and then to dart into the mud to avoid detection; but here is an appeal to a plain statement of facts, and to figures, where fractions would be not merely useless, but cumbrous and impertinent. Other large manufacturing towns, such as Manchester, Sheffield, and Nottingham, are, no doubt, in similar circumstances, or sufficiently so to warrant the general conclusion; and, with respect to the agricultural part of the community, the invariable outcry is, that they are suffering much more than the manufacturing class, and for this reason the legislature has granted them an exclusive protection to the manifest injury of the other; and this persuasion can alone justify such an unnatural and monstrous anomaly as that of making laws to prohibit the importation of plenty.

These estimates, however, being founded on the lowest rate, will admit of some latitude: if we take the total expense, as before stated, of 49,000*l.* instead of the amount paid to the out-poor, or 29,000*l.* it will make the increase of pauperism as eighteen to one: perhaps the medium between ten and eighteen would be a fair proportion; —and a curious coincidence will then present itself to our attention from another quarter, as a powerful corroboration.

In 1740 the national debt	} £70,000,000
was about	
1817, increase 14 to 1	14
Present amount	£980,000,000
And of course the national taxes in the same proportion	£5,000,000

Thus, these delectable twin-sisters, *Taxation* and *Pauperism*, will ever be found, like *Sin* and *Death*, to be faithful and inseparable companions. Let any one give himself the trouble of tracing our 9,000,000*l.* of poor-rates for the past year, down to its infant establishment, and every step he takes will confirm my assertions.

Of what avail, then, are the vaunting assurances of national prosperity? What is this halcyon state, the boast, the delight, and the felicity of Britons, and the admiration and envy of the world? Can the bloated splendour of the court compensate for the bitter sufferings of the multitude? How long are we to be amused or insulted with fruit fair to the eye, but ashes to the palate? Can that state of society be enviable or even endured, where a fourth part of its active and willing population is seeking employment in vain, and suffering all the taunts and degradation of supercilious charity? We are perpetually told, that with a little patience things will come round to their former prosperity—To what prosperity? How lamentably will the foregoing list prove the fallacy of the boast! For nearly a century and a-half (with the solitary exception of one period of about forty years,) is it not here proved that pauperism and misery have been advancing in one uniform, accelerated, and deadly march? To which period can we be referred as a time with which the country ought to be satisfied, and to which prosperity if we can attain, all our evils will be closed? It is in vain to add calumny to distress, by accusing the poor of being the authors of their own sufferings by their want of foresight and of economy. The acuteness and investigation of a Malthus are not necessary to prove that the poor must unavoidably be "from hand to mouth," in their means of subsistence. It is not in the nature of things that they should, by any means in their power, secure themselves against the pressure of long continued stagnation of employment. Economy and prudence may enable them to provide for a rainy day, for a sick month, or possibly for a year or two's support in old age; but, if the country is to experience a perpetual round of grinding taxation in support of war, and an alternate suspension of commerce by the "revulsion" of peace; —if twenty years' contention and human slaughter must be succeeded by ten

years of "transition," then farewell to the poor man's hopes! Mr. Curwen recommends a saving of two and a-half per cent. on the wages of labour, by which means 3,000,000*l.* may annually be raised by the poor towards their own support. How is it possible so penetrating a mind should not be aware of the total impracticability of collecting these sums; or, if collected, that the price of labour would not sink exactly in the same proportion, so as to reduce the whole to a nonentity? We find a labourer out of employment, or with so little to do that we give him a few shillings in aid of his scanty earnings, of perhaps five shillings per week, and we take back three-halfpence for some imaginary and distant provision, as coming from his own pocket!

So far from reproaching the poor with their own evils, I appeal to the common observation of their accusers, if, during the last five-and-twenty years (and let Sunday-schools have their due share in the praise,) they have not been much improved in the decencies of conduct and in the moral principle. Is there not that unquestionable improvement in their habits which is the surest pledge of general economy in their families? And, without claiming for them a higher degree of merit than human nature will warrant, I do contend, as far as my observation goes, that they are at least equal in the social and public virtues to those who arrogate to themselves the exclusive pretensions to refinement. If our courts of justice exhibit a different picture, let me be understood as not including those whose situation is so low as to be out of the pale of instruction.

Heaven forbid that I should, in any degree, promote the public discontent! Yes, my countrymen, when it shall be criminal to warn a blind man that he is approaching the brink of a precipice, then will I take blame to myself for this intrusion. As long as we have so much waste land inviting cultivation and employment; as long as we have the physical national energies at command; as long as the God of Nature smiles upon our fields; so long have we the means of redress within our power. Public happiness will ever be linked with public virtue; all misery beyond the casual occurrences of nature is the result of man's selfishness and mismanagement. If half the zeal for the temporal happiness of the community had been employed which the Bible So-

cieties have displayed for the remote felicities of a future state, the country would, no doubt, have felt its renovating and beneficial effects. It is not, however, in the erection of churches, nor in the establishment of Saving Banks, nor in sacrificing the public treasures for the distant extirpation of slavery, nor in the public sympathy in behalf of the poor chimney-sweepers,—it is not in these comparatively puny efforts of the public mind, that we are to seek redress.

Employment for the labouring class,—reduction of the taxes,—economy in the public expenditure,—extended foreign negotiations for the unshackling of commerce,—the influence of machinery on the welfare of society,—and the good or bad effects of encouraged emigration,—are important topics for the general consideration. Small attempts might be made in any promising speculations, and experience would soon lead to farther improvements. The intellect, the energies, and the treasures, of the country must be united for its relief, or all must sink together.

Birmingham; J. LUCKCOCK.
Feb. 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

IN addition to the instances of literary pursuits by the blind, through tangible means, mentioned by B. G. in the *Monthly Magazine* for December last, if the following case should be thought worthy of insertion, it is at the service of the public. A blind youth, whom, from motives of friendship, I took into my seminary about a year ago, by means of a very simply-constructed board, and ten different sorts of pegs,—to represent the nine digits and the cypher,—has made considerable progress in arithmetic. With the same board, he will shortly proceed to the study of algebra, geometry, &c.

By means of an equally simple contrivance, and the trifling application of an hour in a day for about six months, he is able to write a neat legible hand, has written letters to his friends, and has lately begun to keep an account of the weather, without assistance.

The arithmetical abacus is so amusing, that I am persuaded a blind person would use it, for the pleasure to be derived from it; and the practical application of it is so simple, as to be obvious at first sight. The frame for writing has been a fund of amusement to my pupil, equal to the abacus.

I offer

I offer these simple facts principally to the attention of those who, from their circumstances, or other causes, would prefer their unfortunate children having a domestic education, to their being sent to a public institution for the blind.

If a description of the abacus, and of the writing-frame, should be thought worthy of attention by the public, I shall be very glad to furnish any information respecting them in a future number.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A monument or monuments are about to be erected to commemorate the warlike achievements of our soldiers and sailors, I beg leave to request that you will insert in your valuable Magazine some ideas of mine respecting this great national work. I should rejoice to find that our governors would for a moment turn their thoughts to the noble and magnificent works of art performed by the ancients, and to erect these monuments of single pieces of granite, equal, if not superior, to Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needles, and to be executed after the model of the most beautiful Grecian orders.

Williams, in his *Mineral Kingdom*, says, that the mountains of Ben Nevis, in the Highlands of Scotland, abound with the most beautiful reddish granite in the world, and that there is enough of it to serve all the kingdoms of the world. Marble, equal to the Parian marble, is also found in great abundance near Blairgowrie, in Perthshire. The granite is not stratified, but is composed of single masses; so that pieces might be hewn from them of what dimensions we please; and with joy would our dismissed soldiers and sailors assist in a work that is to commemorate their warlike deeds. The spirit of the ancient heroes of Morven, Fingal, Ossian, and Oscar, is inherited by their descendants. Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, at the Straits of Thermopylæ, were not more devoted in their country's cause, than were the brave Highlanders at the field of Waterloo. "They are in peace the gale of spring, in war the mountain storm." (*Ossian.*) The last request of their ancient chiefs was to have a stone erected at their graves, as a lasting memorial of their actions. Now might the Highland bards tune their harps to the days of our years, if from their

native mountains, rocks were selected to perpetuate the memory of their fallen heroes, and those of their brave fellows in arms. If, in the early ages of the world, mankind were capable of erecting great and stupendous works, how much easier could they be executed now, since mechanism is brought to such great perfection.

The first great work of an obelisk or pillar erected soon after the flood, was executed by the command of Semiramis, queen of Babylon, as is recorded by Diodorus Siculus. It was of a single stone, in length one hundred and thirty feet, hewn in one solid mass out of the mountains of Armenia, and conveyed thence on rafts down the Euphrates to Babylon. Mechanical science was then in its infant state.

The Palace of a Thousand Pillars, at Persepolis in Persia, was erected in very early times: many of them are yet entire, from seventy to eighty feet in height, and are masterly pieces; their pedestals are curiously worked, and appear little injured by the hand of time. The shafts are fluted up to the top, and the capitals are adorned with a profusion of fret-work.

The Pyramids of Egypt are stupendous works; they are formed of stones of great dimensions; and it must have been with incredible labour, that they raised such stones to such an amazing height.

The Temples of Dendyra and Tentyra in Upper Egypt, described by Denon, are surprising works: the pillars from seven to eleven feet in diameter, all of one single stone.

Cleopatra's Needles, at Alexandria in Egypt, are sixty feet in height and seven feet square at the base: one of them is overturned, broken, and lying under the sand.

Pompey's Pillar.—The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece, ninety feet long, and nine in diameter. The base is a square of fifteen feet on each side: this block of marble is sixty feet in circumference. The capital is Corinthian, with palm-leaves, not indented: the whole column is 114 feet high; it is perfectly well polished, and only a little shivered on the eastern side. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. This pillar contains 7290 circular, or about 6458 solid, feet. The specific gravity of granite is from 2,5388

to 2,9564; and, if we allow fifteen feet to the ton, its weight will be about 430 tons.

There is yet to be seen at the ruins of Balbeck, or Heliopolis, in Syria, a column, whose shafts are twenty-one feet eight inches in circumference, and fifty-eight feet high.

There are also three stones in the north-west angle of the wall that encompassed the city, which are sixty-six feet in length, twelve feet broad, and twelve feet in depth, all in the same row, and end to end in the wall, and more than twenty feet high above ground; they are of white granite. Each of these stones contains 9504 solid feet, or about 633 tons. There is one stone lying on the ground, hewn on three sides, which is sixty-nine feet two inches long, twelve feet two inches broad, and thirteen feet three inches in thickness.

Some of the stones that compose the great pyramid or Temple of Mexico, were measured by Acosta, and were thirty-eight feet long, eighteen broad, and six thick. Many other pyramids are to be seen in Mexico, some of which are built with hewn stones of an extraordinary size, and very beautifully and regularly shaped.

In the year 1782, according to Mr. Coxe, the late Catherine, Empress of Russia, erected an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, on a most enormous pedestal of granite. It was executed by Monsieur Falconet. When Falconet had conceived the design of his statue, the base of which was to be formed by a huge rock, he carefully examined the environs of Petersburg; after a considerable research, he discovered a stupendous mass of granite, half buried in the midst of a morass.

The expence and difficulty of transporting it were no obstacles to Catherine II. By her order, the morass was immediately drained, a road was cut through a forest and carried over the marshy ground, and the stone, which after it had been somewhat reduced weighed 1500 tons, was removed to Petersburg. This more than Roman work was, in less than six months from the time of its discovery, accomplished by a windlass and by means of large friction balls, alternately placed and removed in grooves fixed on each side of the road. In this manner it was drawn, with forty men seated upon its top, about four miles, to the banks of the Neva; there it was embarked in a vessel constructed on purpose to receive

it; and thus conveyed about the same distance by water to Petersburg.

When landed at Petersburg, it was forty-two feet long at the base, thirty-six at the top, twenty-one thick, and seventeen high; a bulk greatly surpassing in weight the most boasted monuments of Egyptian or Roman grandeur. The statue is of bronze, of a colossal size. It represents Peter the Great in the attitude of mounting a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. He appears crowned with laurel, in a loose Asiatic vest, and sitting on a housing of bears' skin; his right hand is stretched out, as in the act of giving benediction to his people, and his left holds the reins. The design is masterly, and the attitude is bold and spirited.

Ansty; Jan. 31, 1818. C. HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents state and illustrate the principles which form the basis of quantity or duration, as assigned to syllables? I have considered the opinions of the most eminent lexicographers, but am dissatisfied with them. Mr. Walker (Principles 63,) says, "The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us, when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound,—according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious, as to have been adopted in all languages; and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other: and, though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed, with sufficient accuracy, with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels, long and short, are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon." Again, (Prim. 66,) "But, though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for, if we choose to be directed by the ear, in denominating vowels long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the

in the long or short emission of that tone."

I trust the indefiniteness of the above quotations, from the most eminent English writer on Pronunciation, will evince the need of attention on this subject; that, if possible, we may ascertain a correct and immutable standard, to which we may have easy access, without longer trusting to Pronouncing Dictionaries,—almost constantly indeterminate, or encumbered with a horde of exceptions.

SCHOLASTICUS.

Jan. 28, 1818.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

BRITISH history, in a number of its points, requires elucidation, and in none more than the early periods. The common and general assertion of historians and antiquarians, that the Saxons, who first arrived in England under the command of Hengist and Horsa, though coming immediately from the mouth of the Rhine, were originally Jutes, from Jutland, I presume is not only ill-stated, but absolutely unfounded. The Peninsula at present so denominated, never went by that name among the ancient Germans; it is a Danish or Scandinavian name, not German. The ancient name of Jutland, was *Engelondt*, or the *Isthmus*, from the ancient German *Enge Lound*, and modern German *Lands-Enge*, an Isthmus. But, in order to place the subject in a proper and conspicuous light, it will be necessary to consider the ancient state of Germany, especially the western, before and at the time of the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. The Germans, as at present, from the remotest periods of their history, denominated themselves *Teutsch*, *Deutsch*, *Duits*, or *Dutch*; whence the Romans formed *Teutones*; the Latins of the middle ages, *Jutes* or *Jutes*; and Herodotus, *Thyssa-Getae*, or *Dutch Goths*; though they, in their vernacular tongue, never called themselves Goths, or their country *Gothland*, or *Gottenland*, but *Deutschland*, as at this day.* These people, in the period of their migration to Britain, inhabited the west of Germany, from the river Rhine to the Elbe; and from the sea-coast to the mountains of Thuringia; and also from the Elbe to the point Jutland,

and along the sea-coasts of Baltic to near the Oder river. In their military capacity they were distinguished by the name of *Sachsen* or battle-ax-men, from *Sachs*, their battle-ax. They consisted of two nations, nearly allied, and similar in their language, law, customs, and manners. The southern nation was denominated *Deutsch Sachsen*, or Dutch Saxons; they dwelt from the mouth of the Rhine to the mouth of the Elbe; and from the sea-coast to the mountains of Thuringia and the Hartz-Wald, or Hercinian forest. This country contained three divisions, that is, *Katten Loundt*, *Brakehroundt*, and *Friesloundt*. *Kattenloundt* comprehended the present countries of Westphalia, Hanover, and Brunswick; they were the *Catti* of the Romans, and so denominated from the level and plain country which it contains. This was the country of Hengist and Horsa, who were chiefs thereof. *Brakehroundt*, or Marshland, extended from the Rhine to the river Yssel, and from the sea to the same river, comprehending the present provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Gelderland. The people were termed *Brakehunders*, or *Brakehmanner*,—that is, Marshlanders, the *Bracteria* of the Romans, and *Britii* of the Latins. Following a maritime life, they obtained the name of *Sassons*, or seamen, and not *Sachsen* or Saxons, with whom they have been confounded. From the boats which they used, worked by oars, and narrow at both ends, called *schyuts*, they were denominated *schyuters*, Lat. *sagittarii*, and as such are mentioned by Charlemagne, and by him most of them were banished into foreign countries. North of the Brakehlanders, were the Frieslanders, so called from their country Friesland, a country overflowed with land-floods, comprehending the present East and West Friesland, the *Frissii* of the Latins. They, too, bore the name of *Sassons*, or seamen; and, from their boats, *schyuters* or *sagittarii*. These two people, the Brakehlanders, and the Frieslanders, under the general name of *Brisii*, are thus described by Jornandes: "They had no horses, they did not know how to mount a horse, they lived in boats, the boat was their house, their temple, and their tomb." This propensity for boats was conspicuous after their settlement in England; we find they had carriages made in the form of a boat, hung between two poles, on a frame of four wheels, and drawn by

two

* Reisbach's *Geschichte der Deutschen*, Herot. Schmitz's *Mor. Ger.*

two or more horses.* Numbers of these three nations of the Deutsch-Sachsen, or Dutch, not Jutes, from Jutland, were the people who, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, migrated into Britain, and colonised the south part of the island, from the British Channel to the Humber, and from the German ocean to the Highlands on the west. This settlement they denominated *Neu Sachsen Londt*, as they did their mother country *Alt Sachsen Londt*; a name which the south part of England retained to the time of Egbert, and nearly to that of Alfred.†

North of the Deutsch Sachsen, or Dutch, dwelt the Angle Sachsen, Angles or English, inhabiting, north of the Elbe, the present countries of Jutland, Holstein, and Mecklenburg. Their country was denominated *Engelandt*, or the country of the Isthmus. In their military capacity, they denominated themselves *hempers*, or *fighters*, the *Cimbri* of the Latins. Whence the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, mentioned in the Roman history, as defeated by Marius, were the Dutch and English Saxons. Also, in their capacity of soldiers, they termed themselves *warengers*, or *barenegers*, that is, warriors; whence the *Varini* of the Romans, and *Varni* of the lower ages. These English, Tacitus calls *Ingevones*, as Pliny has done the *Kattenlanders* or *Westphalians* by the name of *Istavones*. They, too, were seamen, and therefore commonly called *Sassons*, corruptly *Saxons*. But their boats, or ships, were not *sehyuts*; they had sails, and were called *scuds*, and themselves, in consequence, *Seudmen*, *Scotmen*, or *Scots*. They took possession of South Britain, which they colonized from the Humber to the Pentland-hills, and from the sea to the mountains of Cumberland. This settlement they denominated *Neu Engelandt*, as they did their original country *Alt Engelandt*, or Old England; a circumstance which, in subsequent ages, gave a name to all South Britain. From these circumstances, it appears from the laws of Athelstan and Inna, that, from the time of Egbert to nearly the time of Alfred, the island of Great Britain contained five divisions, that is,—

1. *Neu Sachsen Land*, or New Saxony, from the British Channel to the Humber; and from the sea to the mountains in the West.

* Saxon manuscript; Cottonian library.

† Laws of Alest and Inna.

‡ Sailors.

2. *Neu Engelandt*, or New England, from the Humber to the Pickwall; and from the sea to the mountains of Cumberland.

3. Britland or Highland, from Cornwall to the Firth of Clyde.

4. *Pickland*, *Pentland*, or *Pentland*, from the Pentland-hills, north to Kenaird-head, comprehending all the low lands of North Britain.

5. Scotland, or Alban, comprehending all the Highlands north of the Grampian hills.

The two former of these divisions obtained their names on or soon after the arrival of the Dutch and English Saxon: the two latter in the time of the Romans; for the Scots and Picts, or Picts, were the Highlanders and Lowlanders of North Britain.

If it is not extending this article too far, it may not be improper to take some notice of the Danes, who make so conspicuous a figure in English history, from the eighth to the eleventh century. The original Danes were from the present Swedish and Prussian Pomerania, then called *Danerland*, or the country of the Sea-rovers; and *Wanland*, or *Baland*, that is, the maritime country from the Danish *Ban* or *Wan*, the sea, Latin *Vandalia*. On the migration of the Anglen Sachsen into Britain, the *Dans*, or *Deans*, took possession of their seats in Jutland and the isles, which from them were denominated *Deanmörk*. Their ancient seats, about the same time, were occupied by the *Saurvi*, Lat. *Sardones*; they were a *Schlavonic*, or *Sarmatic*, tribe, whom the ancient Germans, as the modern, called *Wends*, from inhabiting the ancient *Wanland* or *Vandalia*, which they, in their vernacular tongue, call *Pomeranow*, or *Pomerania*, which signifies, as *Wanland*, the maritime country.—Here it may not be improper to make some remarks on the Goths and Vandals, mentioned in the Roman history. The ancient northern Germans never called themselves, Goths; the only Goths known to them were the *Getas* of the Greeks, and *Getæ* of the Romans. Their country they called *Gottenland*, and the people *Ost Gotten*, or *East Goths*; and *West Gotten*, or *West Goths*, dwelling south of the *Danube*. These were the *Getæ*, or Goths, of the Romans. The Vandals of the Romans were all the northern Germans from the *Swartz Wald* to the *Baltic*, and from the *German Ocean* to the *Vistula*: so that the Goths were the *Southern Germans*, and the Vandals were the *Northern*. The country of the *Danes*

Danes, during the middle ages, was denominated *Dania* in Latin; and, according to Alfred, consisted of the *Nord Dene*, or North Danes, and the *Sud Dene*, or South Danes. The *Nord Dene* inhabited Sweden and Norway, denominated *Fin Gyllen*, or the Finnish people, from the *Finnas*, the aboriginal inhabitants. The *Sud Dene* inhabited the isles, Jutland, Holstein, and Mecklenburgh; and were called *Dyf Gyllen*, or sea-people, from their maritime course of life. The ancient *Frissii*, or Frieslanders, comprehending all the maritime people from the Elbe to the Rhine, were denominated by the English historians Danes. Whence the Danes who invaded England from the eighth to the eleventh century, consisted of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes proper, Angle Saxons, or old English, and Mecklenburghers and Brunswickers. The English have lost the distinctions of these northern nations; but the Irish, in their manuscripts, have better retained them. The northern sea-rovers, in general, they have denominated *Lochlonach*, or sea-rovers. The *Nord Dene*, of Alfred, they term *Tauithdedan*, or Northern Danes; the *Sud Dene* of Alfred, *Deasdedan*, or Southern Danes. The Swedes they call *Lochlochlonach*, or Lake Danes, from lying in the Baltic;—the Norwegians, *Finlochlonach*, or Finnish Danes, or *Fin Gals*, Finnish people. The Danes proper, they termed *Dubh Lochlonach*, or Dubh Galls, the sea or maritime people. The Frissians, or Frieslanders, they call *Oireamhean*, Osmen, or Eastern people; all of whom invaded their island, from the eighth to the eleventh century. This is the true origin of the eastern and northern people, who settled in and invaded the British islands, from the fifth to the eleventh century. But the English historians, not knowing the vernacular tongues of their forefathers, have committed great errors in the history of their country. The truth is, that an English historian and antiquary ought to know more languages than Greek and Latin, otherwise he will make but small progress in this line of erudition; he ought to have a competent knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, old Dutch or German, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, or old Icelandic; besides the dialects of Celtic, viz. the Welsh, Irish, and Erse; if he wishes to be distinguished as an able British antiquarian and historian.

On closing these observations, I shall notice the names by which Britain was known to the Greeks and Romans; that is, *Albion* and *Britannia*; the former is derived from the Gallic, the latter from the Frissic language. Gallic *Alban*, *Alpin*, a height or mountain,—*Albion*, Highland; whence the Highland Scots denominated themselves *Albanach*, or Mountaineers. *Britannia*, from the Frissic *Brit*, a height, whence *Britland*, Highland; Welsh *Prittain*, from *Prit*, high, and *Tain*, or *Tan*, a country. Though England is not a mountainous country, yet, compared with the flat coasts of North Gaul and West Germany, it must be considered high land.

Numerous other points in British history equally require elucidation, to which attention may occasionally be paid.

W. BEAUFORD.

Dublin; Oct. 15, 1817.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a THIRD TOUR
in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON,
of BENNETTS'-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XIV.

Caernarvon; Sept. 14, 1799.

My dear brother,

PUBLIC weddings are the universal custom among the common-people, throughout the Principality of Wales. Here, if the father of the bride can afford it, he provides the marriage feast, and it is her portion. If he cannot, or if she have no parents, she borrows money of some friend, or obtains credit at some public house; and, after the expences of the feast are defrayed, the residue is her own. Every man who dines pays a shilling; every woman sixpence; though many chuse to give a shilling. Every one that drinks tea pays sixpence: every pint of ale is scored up to the person who calls for it, and many come only to drink and dance.

A poor man, in a hollow of the mountains, married his daughter since we came here. He brewed a quarter of malt for the occasion. The table was spread out of doors; for his house, consisting of one room only, could not contain the company. Forty persons sat down at once; and, as soon as these had dined, forty others took their places. My father, who gave me the account, was an invited guest. He remained there nearly two hours; and during that time, saw about a hundred and fifty persons. Two only of this number could speak English. Not a female appeared in

North of the Deutsch Sachsen, or Dutch, dwelt the Angle Sachsen, Angles or English, inhabiting, north of the Elbe, the present countries of Jutland, Holstein, and Mecklenburg. Their country was denominated Engelandt, or the country of the Isthmus. In their military capacity, they denominated themselves *kempers*, or *fighters*, the *Cimbri* of the Latins. Whence the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, mentioned in the Roman history, as defeated by Marius, were the Dutch and English Saxons. Also, in their capacity of soldiers, they termed themselves *warengers*, or *baren-gers*, that is, warriors; whence the *Varini* of the Romans, and *Varni* of the lower ages. These English, Tacitus calls *Ingevones*, as Pliny has done the Kattenlanders or Westphalians by the name of *Istavones*. They, too, were seamen, and therefore commonly called *Sassons*, corruptly *Saxons*. But their boats, or ships, were not *schynts*; they had sails, and were called *scuds*, and themselves, in consequence, *Scudmen*, *Scot-men*, or *Scots*. They took possession of South Britain, which they colonized from the Humber to the Pentland-hills, and from the sea to the mountains of Cumberland. This settlement they denominated *Neu Engelandt*, as they did their original country *Alt Engelandt*, or Old England; a circumstance which, in subsequent ages, gave a name to all South Britain. From these circumstances, it appears from the laws of Athelstan and Inna, that, from the time of Egbert to nearly the time of Alfred, the island of Great Britain contained five divisions, that is,—

1. *Neu Sachsen Land*, or New Saxony, from the British Channel to the Humber; and from the sea to the mountains in the West.

• Saxon manuscript; Cottonian library.
† Laws of Athelstan and Inna.

‡ Sailors.

obtained their names on or soon after the arrival of the Dutch and English Saxon: the two latter in the time of the Romans; for the Scots and Picts, or Picts, were the Highlanders and Lowlanders of North Britain.

If it is not extending this article too far, it may not be improper to take some notice of the Danes, who make so conspicuous a figure in English history, from the eighth to the eleventh century. The original Danes were from the present Swedish and Prussian Pomerania, then called *Dauerland*, or the country of the Sea-rovers; and *Wanland*, or *Baland*, that is, the maritime country from the Danish *Ban* or *Wan*, the sea, Latin *Vandulia*. On the migration of the Anglen Sachsen into Britain, the *Dans*, or *Deans*, took possession of their seats in Jutland and the isles, which from them were denominated *Deanmörk*. Their ancient seats, about the same time, were occupied by the *Saurvi*, Lat. *Sardones*; they were a Schlavonic, or Sarmatic, tribe, whom the ancient Germans, as the modern, called *Wends*, from inhabiting the ancient *Wanland* or *Vandalia*, which they, in their vernacular tongue, call *Pomeranow*, or *Pomerania*, which signifies, as *Wanland*, the maritime country.—Here it may not be improper to make some remarks on the Goths and Vandals, mentioned in the Roman history. The ancient northern Germans never called themselves, Goths; the only Goths known to them were the *Getas* of the Greeks, and *Getæ* of the Romans. Their country they called *Gottenland*, and the people *Ost Gotten*, or East Goths; and *West Gotten*, or West Goths, dwelling south of the Danube. These were the *Getæ*, or Goths, of the Romans. The Vandals of the Romans were all the northern Germans from the *Swartz Wald* to the Baltic, and from the German Ocean to the *Vistula*: so that the Goths were the Southern Germans, and the Vandals were the Northern. The country of the *Danes*

in any thing but woollen; nor one without the beaver hat, except the mother of the bride, who was the cook.

The banquet consisted of five rounds of beef, attended by bags of pease and

The new-married couple kept their wedding at a public-house, not far distant from our lodgings, where they dined, and two of their female friends sat making tea from three o'clock in the afternoon till seven in the

maritime people from the Elbe to the Rhine, were denominated by the English historians Danes. Whence the Danes who invaded England from the eighth to the eleventh century, consisted of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes proper, Anglo Saxons, or old English, and Mecklenburghers and Brunswickers. The English have lost the distinctions of these northern nations; but the Irish, in their manuscripts, have better retained them. The northern sea-rovers, in general, they have denominated *Lochlonach*, or sea-rovers. The *Nord Dene*, of Alfred, they term *Tanithde-danan*, or Northern Danes; the *Sud Dene* of Alfred, *Deasdedanan*, or Southern Danes. The Swedes they call *Lochlochlonach*, or Lake Danes, from lying in the Baltic;—the Norwegians, *Finlochlonach*, or Finnish Danes, or *Fin Gals*, Finnish people. The Danes proper, they termed Dubh *Lochlonach*, or Dubh Galls, the sea or maritime people. The Frissians, or Frieslanders, they call *Oireamhean*, Osmen, or Eastern people; all of whom invaded their island, from the eighth to the eleventh century. This is the true origin of the eastern and northern people, who settled in and invaded the British islands, from the fifth to the eleventh century. But the English historians, not knowing the vernacular tongues of their forefathers, have committed great errors in the history of their country. The truth is, that an English historian and antiquary ought to know more languages than Greek and Latin, otherwise he will make but small progress in this line of erudition; he ought to have a competent knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, old Dutch or German, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, or old Icelandic; besides the dialects of Celtic, viz. the Welsh, Irish, and Erse; if he wishes to be distinguished as an able British antiquarian and historian.

country, yet, compared with the flat coasts of North Gaul and West Germany, it must be considered high land.

Numerous other points in British history equally require elucidation, to which attention may occasionally be paid.

W. BEAUFORD.

Dublin; Oct. 15, 1817.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a THIRD TOUR
in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON,
of BENNETTS'-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XIV.

Caernarvon; Sept. 14, 1799.

My dear brother,

PUBLIC weddings are the universal custom among the common-people, throughout the Principality of Wales. Here, if the father of the bride can afford it, he provides the marriage feast, and it is her portion. If he cannot, or if she have no parents, she borrows money of some friend, or obtains credit at some public house; and, after the expences of the feast are defrayed, the residue is her own. Every man who dines pays a shilling; every woman sixpence; though many chuse to give a shilling. Every one that drinks tea pays sixpence: every pint of ale is scored up to the person who calls for it, and many come only to drink and dance.

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in

1818.]

Mr. Simpson on the Shakspeare Reliques.

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home. Sometimes they condescend to stay the evening, and dance with their inferiors.

The poorer visitors regale at the expence of the new-married pair, who

ticity, the interpreter was again sent there, in February 1791, to procure a certificate of its being the same chair the princess saw and sat in at Hart's house, in the summer of 1790, which

in any thing but woollen; nor one without the beaver hat, except the mother of the bride, who was the cook.

The banquet consisted of five rounds of beef, attended by bags of pease and mountains of cabbage. These were placed on the table in succession, as fresh company demanded a fresh supply, and formed luxurious fare to people accustomed to live upon oatmeal and buttermilk. The guests dined off wooden trenchers, and sat on wooden planks, supported by slates. The dessert was butter and cheese. The bride, her father and mother, waited. A harper made one of the party; and another was expected. The house served for an occasional drawing-room; and two beds that were in it supplied the place of sofas.

At Llanbeblig, the parish church of Caernarvon, I saw a sailor married to the daughter of a shoemaker. The bridegroom marched first, with his bridemen; or, as they are here called, his servants, one on each side; the rest of the men followed, three abreast. Then came the intended bride between her servants, and the rest of the women, in the same order, closed the procession. There were about forty persons in the whole: these town ladies were not clad like the mountaineers, in woollen, but in flowered cotton gowns, white petticoats, and white stockings. The bride and her maids were distinguished by white sattin ribbands in their caps; the beaver hat is ever the same, but these were ornamented with a smarter bow than those of the rustics. The morning being rather cloudy, a part of their finery was eclipsed by their blue cloaks, which nothing but the hottest sunshine, and sometimes not even that, can tempt them to lay by.

When the clergyman came to a certain part of the service he stopped, and the sailor stepped forward, and laid four shillings on his book. The parson very composedly gave one to the clerk, pocketed the other three himself; and thus, sure of his reward, proceeded to make the lovers man and wife. The ceremony ended, the two bridemen flew at the two poor defenceless maids; and, after some struggling, each ravished a kiss. This is an established custom at a wedding, and also between godfathers and godmothers, of all ranks, at a christening. If the lady can leave the church without receiving a salute, she claims a pair of gloves: if the gentleman succeed, she is supposed to be satisfied.

The new-married couple kept their wedding at a public-house, not far distant from our lodgings, where they dined, and two of their female friends sat making tea from three o'clock in the afternoon till seven in the evening. At seven the next morning, I saw many of the company mounting their horses to return home.

Every person acquainted with either of the families makes it a point of honor to attend the wedding feast. A considerable sum is thus collected, for the benefit of a young couple beginning the world; and each, receiving it in his turn, is only laying up a fund against his own marriage, or paying a debt contracted at it.

In South Wales, when a poor couple marry, they send a printed hand-bill to every person by whom they are known, signifying that they mean to be married on such a day, and to keep their wedding at such a place, where they hope to see the person to whom it is addressed. This is called a bidding. On the day appointed, after the ceremony is performed, the new-married couple, attended by the maid of honour and best man, repair to the house fixed upon, which is always a public-house, and sit, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till seven in the evening, to receive the contributions of their friends. Their equals give half-crowns, the better sort crowns, or even pounds, according as they are esteemed and respected. If either of them have been a servant, it is said, in the bidding, "late servant to such a one;" and all the friends and visitors of the family shew their generosity on the occasion. Every donation is registered by the clerk of the parish, who attends for that purpose; and, when the giver marries, it becomes a debt. No person ever fails to pay at the wedding of another what he received at his own; except through absolute inability. The same obligation prevails in the higher class:—I always give at the wedding of your servant, what you give at the wedding of mine; or more, if I think she have deserved it better, or have lived longer in her place. The money thus raised amounts commonly to from twenty to fifty pounds, and sometimes reaches a hundred.

The young people of the better sort scamper away on horseback, in parties of twenty, at a bidding. After having made their presents, the men treat the girls with cakes; and they gallop off together, and try who shall be first at home.

home. Sometimes they condescend to stay the evening, and dance with their inferiors.

The poorer visitors regale at the expence of the new-married pair, who provide bread, butter, a cheese, and sweet drink, (that is, ale with sugar and spice,) in another room.

When a common man dies at Caernarvon, a small bell is rung about the streets, as an invitation to all persons to attend the funeral. Those who arrive first fill the house, the others crowd about the door, and each is presented with a small cup of ale; they all accompany the corpse to church, singing psalms by the way. Should any person acquainted with the deceased fail in his attendance, it would be considered as an affront.

The profession of bard is not extinct in North Wales; though I believe some other occupation is generally annexed to it, to procure a livelihood. The Welsh still have bards, who compose *extempore* verses, and sing them to the harp; and, as one of the most celebrated of ancient times was denominated, Rhys Coch, *yr Eiryri*, Rhys the Red, of Snowdon, so one of the most noted of the modern is called Dafydd Dû, *yr Amlwch*, David the black, of Amlwch; from their respective complexions, and places of residence. The bards form themselves into different societies, and each elects a president; who, at their meetings, proposes a subject. Every one present makes *extempore* verses upon it; and a prize is awarded to him whose composition is judged to be the best. The Welsh say, that some of these pieces have great merit; but that they lose much on being translated into English.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

Of the sale of Shakspeare's wainscot-chair, and also of his far-famed mulberry-tree, referred to in your last number, page 6, I sent an accurate account, inserted page 601, of the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1791.

It is now twenty-eight years (November 1790,) since it was sold to Major Orlowski, secretary to her Serene Highness Isabella Princess Czartoriska, who, accompanied by an interpreter, (a Pole,) went to Stratford, purposely to purchase it; and some doubts having afterwards arisen respecting its authen-

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ticity, the interpreter was again sent there, in February 1791, to procure a certificate of its being the same chair the princess saw and sat in at Hart's house, in the summer of 1790, which certificate was given, signed by—Thomas Hart—John Warilow—Austin Warilow—and *John Jordan.

Notwithstanding William Shakspeare Hart's remembrance, "that the back and bottom only of the chair were sold by his grandfather," I perfectly recollect that the whole had been removed from the wall, in the corner of the kitchen, where it was fixed when I was at Thomas Hart's house, in 1791. The bust of Shakspeare I also remember painted, that is, the cushion and drapery, a light blue and bright (raddle) red; and I was informed it was so beautified at the expence of the manager of an itinerant company of comedians, who were then "strutting their hour upon the stage" of a barn in Stratford; consequently, if Mr. Malone afterwards obtained permission to whiten it, I do not conceive him by any means reprehensible for so doing.†

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Wolverhampton; Feb. 1818.

* John Jordan,—the same who prepared the pedigree from Shakspeare's father to Hart, mentioned by you in your last number, p. 5,—was a well-informed man, though in a very humble situation of life,—a journeyman wheelwright. He published a poem of some merit, called, "Wellcombe Hills," &c. London 1777, quarto; and he collected for Mr. Malone many valuable Shakspearian materials. From Jordan I purchased a punch-ladle, made from a part of the original [New Place] mulberry tree, which was cut down by Mr. Gastrell in 1757,—being then grown to an enormous size; and, as it was supposed to have been planted about the year 1609 (seven years before our great Bard's death), it was, calculating from this date, nearly 150 years old when it was demolished.

† The Editor does not conceive that Mr. Malone is white-washed by this defence. There are several effigies in Stratford church, painted in various colours; and the comedians did no more than renew the colours which had faded. If Mr. Malone had followed their example, he would not have been reprehensible. We, however, thank Mr. Simpson for these observations, and hope that other correspondents will pursue the subject.—EDIT.

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T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE strange, and I may say shocking, doctrine of Mr. Malthus, that wars should seem necessary to carry off the superflux of mankind, has been one among other causes of applying my pen to this topic. There are, however, remote considerations which make every hint towards improving public or national economy not unseasonable at this time. Whatever shall tend to correct the waste or abuse of the sustenance applied to the use of man, cannot but render a service to all classes, and perhaps militate less against the interest of individuals than any alteration or reform that could be adopted by the state's direction, or by public consent. We are now at peace it is true, but we are not likely to be so for ever. The French, though personally a pleasant people, are nevertheless, as a nation, techy, irritable, and choleric. We ought not to be surprised if that natural choler (from the mortification they have endured at our hands, as well as at those of our allies,) should be tinged with a blacker hue, and become more stimulating than ordinary. They have many experienced marshals and generals in their prime, who have little to do, and wish to be more suitably employed than carrying gold and silver sticks at the palace, or in supervising the planting of quincunxes in the provinces. In short, the martial spirit of those our restless neighbours is discernible in the very breath of their king's late speech, and in the discussions recently held in their senate. It requires, therefore, no very profound statesman to prognosticate, that, although they will not, single-handed, be eagerly disposed to measure staves with us upon any frivolous pretence, yet that, as soon as any other power, of belligerant reputation, shall be inclined to make a common cause with them, they will not reluctantly take up the cudgels against their too formidable rivals. They will, to be sure, not have a navy to injure us; but what navy shall we have to hurt them. Ships, undoubtedly, we shall possess in abundance, but where will be our sailors? Why, the best of them in America and other foreign countries. But to carry these considerations farther would not be altogether relevant to the professed subject before us. To provide for the use, and to prevent the abuse, of what Providence has ordained for the support

of its creatures, is the main question to be treated on. There is no general good without its subaltern evil. The very sun breeds reptiles, which, in part, destroy the vegetable produce of its beneficent beams. Our united realm, while, as islands, holding out security to the inhabitants against foreign foes and sudden surprise, nevertheless, if seriously attacked by powerful and confederate enemies, would feel some of the evils of a garrison-town in a state of siege or blockade. We must not always expect to keep down the envy and hatred of surrounding nations as we have done; while those nations thought themselves in danger from another quarter. Eventful times may be expected to ensue. The mind of man has undergone a remarkable change during the last half century, and why should we wonder it is so? The arts and sciences had made surprising progress anterior to this change: the human intellect seems to have acquired new springs of action; and what a stupendous aggregation, therefore, must the intellectual power of a whole nation derive in like manner. The free enquiry, the learned discussions, in works like your own, Mr. Editor, diffuse an independency of sentiment in the mind of man which urge him to push aside the veil which arbitrary governments and bigoted ministers have hitherto contrived to conceal from his inquisitive and perspicacious eye. He has discovered that he not only has an interest in the prosperity of the common-wealth, but a property in the state itself. He will not silently behold its decadence, nor allow it to fall into ruins, as others have done, by the corruption or infatuation of its rulers. Those are weak minds indeed, who say, "government is above my faculties, I will leave it to wiser heads." There may be little *arcana* in the selfish tricks of courtiers, which, perhaps, some of their very colleagues may not be able to discover: but the expediency or necessity of every measure adopted by the government, which is to affect the whole community, may be judged of by the plainest citizen. If then two laws should be enacted at different periods, (and it is impossible they could be proposed at the same time,) the one offering a bounty for the greatest quantity of corn grown upon a certain quantity of land, and the other law for giving a bounty of so much per quarter on all the corn exported from the

the country; who but a mere driveller cannot see the patriotic tendency of the former, it being an Act of Parliament for bettering the condition of all classes and distinctions of persons; and, that although the bounty be in the nature of a tax, yet it is like paying a penny to produce a pound? Whereas, in the latter case, it is obvious to the plainest understanding that it is a selfish law, calculated solely for the benefit of the land-owner. I say solely for his benefit, although it may and does put money into the pocket of the farmer, by raising the price of his grain; but that money goes ultimately into the purse of the landlord. Without this manœuvre, the land-owner would not have a pretence for raising the rents of his farms when the leases expire, as corn would be too abundant, or, in other words, too cheap, to enable the cultivator to pay an advanced price. In this instance, it is plain the whole community make up a purse to be shared by a few. It is no other than the labourer, or any other consumer of the loaf of bread, being compelled by law to give his quota penny to the public purse to make corn more scarce, so as that another must be paid the next week to the baker for a similar loaf of bread. It is of little import what the denomination or preamble of such a Bill may be, whether for encouraging the growth of corn or for benefiting the agriculturist; it is no other, in fact, than a Bill for raising the value of land, and enabling the farmer to pay an additional rent for his farm; in few words, a law for the benefit of the law-makers; and such a law as this has been enacted several times in the memory of the writer, for which may God forgive the instigators of them, though he cannot, himself, find any excuse for them.

Bounties on the increased produce of bread-corn are wholesome and humane laws, and tend to raise up the produce of the soil to a level with its inhabitants; whereas, the other fall into the misanthropic view of Mr. Malthus, of keeping down the population to a level with the produce of the earth. A sumptuary law now and then to check the growth of luxury would be at once philanthropic and politic, such as the preventing so much of the finer part of the farina of bread-corn being made into powder for adorning the heads of the rich instead of filling the mouths of the poor. But then taxation, that bane to a nation's prosperity, is promoted and facilitated by the waste complained of; numerous

other improvident acts, of a like nature, might be pointed out, every one of which tends to enervate our sinews in a time of war, by laying us under the want of supplies from foreign sources, and thereby exposing us to a variety of hazards. The above are the causes which have brought other states, as proud and as powerful as our own, to decay and ruin! There is an air of plenty in a nobleman's kitchen when the cook is stewing down forty or fifty pounds of beef to make stock-gravy for his made-dishes; but as many persons as there are pounds of flesh so wasted go without a wholesome meal. Are not these, then, strong points against the shocking doctrine of the reverend author above-mentioned, that "wars are necessary to keep down the population to a level with the produce of the earth!" There is not a doubt but that thousands upon thousands of the luxurious of these kingdoms might subsist (and in better health too,) upon less than one half of what they consume.

YRREP.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE perusal of a letter contained in your number for September last,—defending the setting of spring-guns and man-traps in gardens or plantations,—gave rise to the following considerations. The principle upon which any found their right to protect their property in this manner, I think, can be no other than this,—that they have a right to punish a person who trespasses on their premises, even with death, provided they publicly declare such to be their intention: a principle which, if generally acted upon, would render all laws relating to encroachments on property nugatory. And, as it tends to cherish a revengeful spirit, it serves to set man in hostile array against his fellow,

As to the remark, that the person committing the trespass, by his own illegal and unjustifiable conduct, brings the injury upon himself; if it be urged, in vindication of this practice, would it not also serve to justify the most sanguinary code of laws that could possibly be framed,—even if, as was figuratively said of Draco's, they were written in blood? Such expedients would have suited better with times of feudal tyranny and violence,—when the voice of law could not be heard amidst the din of arms.

Very different motives may induce a

person to trespass on the gardens or plantations belonging to another. In some cases it may easily happen, that the party so trespassing may be ignorant of the danger to which he is exposed, and may thus pay the forfeit of his life for a very slight offence.

I am inclined to think that no one, who attentively considers the subject, and who is not entirely the slave of selfishness, can be satisfied to protect his property by setting spring-guns. And, if men-traps are deemed necessary for that purpose, I would recommend the use of the humane man-trap, invented

by Richard Barret, iron-founder of Saffron-Walden, in Essex. To this instrument, the considerations above are not applicable ; as, without injuring the person of the offender, it is so contrived as to render it almost impossible for him to escape when once caught in it. Thus answering the only end for which they should be used, viz. the detention of the offender, in order that he may be brought to justice. But, even the humane man-trap, when placed in any garden or plantation, should be visited at least twice a-day.

XXIX.

Stockton.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF THE EAST RIDING, YORKSHIRE; 1811.

WAPENTAKE OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Buckrose....	1,657	1,765	10	31	1,404	295	66	4,950	4,552	9,502
Dickering....	2,777	2,997	13	41	1,555	656	786	7,097	7,149	14,246
Harthill :—										
Bainton-Bea- con Division }	1,249	1,349	8	25	805	330	214	3,370	3,133	6,503
Holme-Bea- con Division }	1,392	1,544	8	17	1,063	300	181	3,835	3,655	7,490
Hunsley-Bea- con Division }	3,383	3,813	18	147	1,195	1,943	675	7,790	8,982	16,772
Wilton-Bea- con Division }	1,048	1,133	2	30	727	306	100	2,647	2,702	5,349
Holderness : Middle Divi- sion.....	2,078	2,538	10	55	1,350	647	341	5,203	5,458	10,666
North Division	1,255	1,374	4	18	976	250	148	3,414	3,284	6,698
South Division	1,081	1,185	3	13	783	250	152	3,042	2,935	5,977
Howdenshire	1,257	1,477	3	34	881	462	134	3,267	3,443	6,710
Ouze and Derwent ..	1,204	1,362	7	25	964	212	186	3,437	3,577	7,014
St. Peter of York	1,701	2,012	16	35	978	585	449	4,339	4,582	8,921
City of York { (Ainstey)..	1,530	1,676	4	43	1,165	292	219	4,098	4,107	8,205
City of York	2,661	4,000	11	71	125	3,038	787	8,129	10,088	18,217
Beverley....	1,457	1,655	7	56	241	702	712	3,024	3,707	6,731
Kingston- upon-Hull }	4,611	6,541	8	306	305	2,608	3,628	11,998	14,794	26,792
Local Militia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,560	—	1,560
Totals....	50,341	56,221	132	947	14,517	12,926	8,778	81,205	86,148	167,353

POPULATION

POPULATION OF THE NORTH RIDING, YORKSHIRE; 1811.

Allertonshire	1,632	1,677	6	25	678	509	490	3,724	3,917	7,641
Birdforth....	2,197	2,294	6	46	1,132	715	447	5,231	5,399	10,630
Bulmer	2,500	2,789	10	36	1,786	524	479	6,765	6,820	13,585
Gilling-east..	1,344	1,420	5	35	982	289	149	3,058	3,306	6,364
Gilling-west	3,160	3,497	16	56	1,508	1,641	318	8,576	8,395	16,971
Hallikeld....	1,144	1,246	8	27	839	275	132	2,759	2,877	5,636
Hang-east ..	1,897	2,022	5	21	743	528	751	4,398	4,824	9,222
Hang-west ..	2,630	2,995	10	34	1,574	756	663	6,375	6,978	13,553
Langbaugh, East Division	3,341	3,478	15	68	1,794	691	993	1,128	1,290	2,413
Langbaugh, West Division	2,597	2,691	8	40	1,270	813	608	5,525	6,073	11,598
Pickering- Lythe....	2,640	2,737	14	43	1,451	642	614	6,740	6,664	13,401
Ryedale	3,088	3,518	13	23	2,098	944	476	8,434	8,437	16,921
Richmond ..	501	634	2	9	102	362	150	1,331	1,725	3,056
Scarborough	1,625	1,817	4	83	110	767	1,000	2,962	4,105	7,067
Whitby-strand	2,480	3,043	1	123	503	1,448	1,092	5,316	6,899	12,215
Local Militia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,364	—	2,364
Totals	32,776	35,856	123	668	16,570	10,864	8,422	74,636	77,759	152445

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE are few things which have of late produced more discussion in your valuable Magazine, than the real or supposed injurious effects produced by what is called the "wind of a ball." Many entertaining stories have, at different times, been told by numerous sensible writers on this subject; as well as by the mutilated pot-house warriors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals: indeed, the fact is considered as established, that severe injuries, and even death, are often caused by this dread something.

I will not trespass upon the room of your useful miscellany, by examining the reasons usually assigned, in explanation of these supposed effects; but they may be briefly summed up in the following, viz.—

1. The actual, but partial, contact of the passing ball.
2. Condensation or concussion of the air by the rapidity of its flight.
3. Atmospheric electricity, from the development of latent caloric in the air, from the same reason, &c.

The first-mentioned cause is to me the most satisfactory; and, as we know that it is strengthened by experience, as well as analogy in other cases, it would be absurd to travel into the regions of fancy for an explanation of effects

which are so readily accounted for otherwise, without straining probability.

It appears to me then, that, when death follows from the near passage of a ball to any part of the body,—the trunk, for instance,—without any external mark of injury being visible, the passing body must necessarily have approximated so near, as to have caused a fatal concussion, contusion, or rupture, of internal vessels or parts, directly or indirectly essential to life. We know that great blood-vessels are ruptured internally by falls, blows, and hurts of various kinds,—producing death, without any outward sign of injury. This is often the case also with fractures of bones. If a trifling superficial blood-vessel of the parts should happen to burst or give way, at the same time, by the accident, and a little blood be extravasated under the skin, we say the part is bruised or discoloured; but this last is by no means a necessary occurrence, though a common consequence of external injury.

Were the wind of a ball so fatal as it has been thought to be, how few of those persons would escape with life who are wounded by cannon-balls,—especially when they come so near as to wound or carry off a limb. I myself saw a soldier, who had his thigh partly carried away by a large cannon-shot,—who, for aught

aught I know, is yet alive: and I have seen many others whom these rude missiles have saluted, *en passant*, in a similar uncourteous way, leaving some lasting impression or other of their unwelcome visit in the part grazed,—without, however, affecting life.

If the wind of a ball produce serious injury in one instance, it should, *ceteris paribus*, do so in all: but this, we know, is not the case. If, on the contrary, we believe that the ball actually touches or brushes some part of the body in its course, we can explain why it lacerates, breaks, or bruises, parts that are hard, and resist its glance; while it leaves no outward bruise upon soft and yielding surfaces,—at the same time that it inflicts some serious injury to parts more internal, and more susceptible of such an assault, immediately subjacent or contiguous to the spot which the ball has touched, however obliquely.

The above objections equally and generally apply to the electrical hypothesis, which has ingeniously been employed to explain the phenomena in question, and which have been hence supposed to be analogous to the fatal, and other serious effects produced by lightning.

A. MACHON.

Bagshot; Jan. 16, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

To teach us to be kind
Is Nature's first, last lesson to mankind.
YOUNG.

SIR,

SOME philosophers and moralists have spoken so loudly against the perusal of novels, that it requires a degree of resolution to come forward as an advocate in any way for this species of writing. But, with the permission of these gentlemen, I will venture to differ from them.

If we argue from the use of any thing down to its abuse, I scarcely know one line of moral conduct which might not be forbidden in the same way.

That a great number of very bad and improper novels and romances issue continually from the press, may be admitted without dispute: but, must we thence assume that none are good? Surely not. There are various ways in which truth may be conveyed:—some men, the philosophers and moralists for instance, would prefer sitting down to a *systematic treatise*, rather than to any other method of instruction; and would scout the teaching of truths by secondary

means. All this is, of course, very fine, provided you can command the attention of the reader; but my own experience warrants me in saying that, how much soever we may declaim, how much soever we may preach, the young and volatile will not often submit to learn morality in this way; and, notwithstanding we may very much regret it (I, for one, most feelingly do so), yet such is the fact. Here then, it appears to me, is a wide field in the proper adaptation of novels and romances to so desirable an end. How much moral, philosophical, and political truth, might be conveyed to youth, and to the public generally, by these most agreeable means!

That such writing requires talent of no ordinary kind, I am compelled to admit;—not every boarding-school miss, just entered her teens, is equal to it; nor every jessamy coxcomb who can round a period. The art of novel-writing, if properly exercised, is a department of the *Belles Lettres*, which requires considerable adroitness to fulfil; and I trust, that whoever takes up his pen for that purpose, will consider it as something more than the mere effort of heaping together a few love-tales without connexion, and tending to no good end.

I have been led to make these observations from having lately read a novel of a superior order, entitled, "MORTON," written by *Miss Margaret Cullen*. The perusal of which I also most strongly recommend to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, and the public at large: and I feel quite satisfied, that they will thank me for calling their attention to such an agreeable *morceau* of literary entertainment.

The story, for the satisfaction even of mere novel readers, is a *love story*; and, upon the whole, well told: but it is interspersed with so many beautiful traits of character, that I cannot avoid mentioning a few of them. That of *Frank Hanbury* is, I am sure, one which must delight every body; his cool *naïveté* is admirable, and well answers the purpose for which it was intended. It is impossible to hear him without having our risible muscles excited in no ordinary degree;—the satire is at once *piquant* and agreeable. His purloining a couple of cocks from his friend, to prevent their being exhibited for the diversion of those worthy amateurs, ycleped cock-fighters, obtains our unqualified approbation.

Of *Miss Fontroy*, it will not be easy to speak in terms of sufficient commendation. *Kindness to animals* is, in her, almost a passion; and it is interwoven with all those delicacies of mind and temper, which constitute her one of those human beings, of whom we should be glad to find a far greater number upon the earth: nor is it, we hope, an ideal character. The cat, the dog, the hare, the ass, indeed the whole brute creation, find in her, a warm advocate. Nor are her fellow creatures neglected by *Miss Fontroy*. Her charities, it is true, exceed her means; and, although this might be a fault, yet it is one, unfortunately, into which few persons are in these times apt to fall: the mighty personage, *SELF*, obtains in the nineteenth century, his full share of importance.

Of *Lord Erskine's* benevolent intentions, in his *Bill for preventing cruelty to animals*, a good deal, and to the purpose, is said. The celebrated *Mr. Windham*, comes in for *his* share of demerit in opposition to his learned friend's praiseworthy efforts. Indeed, I have been often puzzled to know in what it was that *Mr. Windham's* merit consisted, if we except the talent for exciting the attention of the House of Commons by the singularity of his combinations, and the eloquence of his declamatory power. But eloquence may be, and has been employed in many a bad cause. *Mr. Windham's* "killed-off," "cheese-parings and candle-ends," "scratched by the war," defence of "bull-baiting," and "poison" of the newspapers, will not soon be forgotten.

Of *Lord Nelson's* want of humanity to *Caraccioli*, in the Bay of Naples, it is surprising that any writer could be found who would mention it without detestation. *Mr. Savile* has well examined into this affair in *Mornton*; and it only leaves us to regret, that any person should suffer himself so far to be led away, by that false meteor called "glory," as to palliate the conduct of any man, either living or dead. There was a time when a certain gentleman, whom I have in my eye, would not have failed to denounce such inhumanity in no light shades of colouring! *Dr. Knox* says, that, "whilst we are warriors, with all our pretensions to civilization, we are savages." I wish it were not too true.

Of hunting, we have here a specimen, in which *Miss Fontroy* has an excellent opportunity of shewing her humanity; and, as those incidents in *Mornton* are

taken from facts, they have, of course, a greater weight on that account.

Perhaps it might not be inappropriate to take a peep at this same *gentlemanly* amusement, *hunting*.

A little animal which, if noxious, might be killed by a good marksman in a moment, is pursued by her scent, sometimes for miles, by a pack of hungry dogs—kept hungry for the purpose be it remembered! uttering the most frightful yells. A dozen, or perhaps twenty persons, some on horseback, some on foot, and many who would feel themselves insulted, if you were not to give them the appellation of *gentlemen*, galloping after them:—neither hedge nor ditch, nor hill, nor dale, obstructs their progress! and all this clamour and confusion for the *sport* of such persons to destroy this same little animal, called a hare! And think ye, who, in cities, receive these presents from your friends in the country, what pain and misery, what fears and trepidation, these poor creatures have undergone for the *sport*, the *sport* remember, of your friends, and for the gratification of *your* appetite! And, after all, what mighty affair is it? But it is *game*: ah, there is a magic in that word, when protected by an Act of Parliament!*

Of *Lady Vermil* it cannot be necessary to say much; her improper behaviour meets with its due reward. The character of *Mr. Winter* is well drawn; the trick played off upon him by *Frank Hanbury* is not one of the least amusing in the volume; avarice is a disgusting passion,—we are always pleased at its discomfiture.

The characters of *Lord Besford* and *Lorraine* are tolerably well-supported; but we seem to regret a somewhat wanting in decision of the latter character. *Miss Fontroy's* humanity to the brute creation appears to have ultimately effected a revolution in the

* A friend of mine informs me, that a mechanic in London, who had not the opportunity of joining a pack of hounds, and of enjoying the delectable pleasure of *hunting*, kept a terrier dog; and, being inclined to sporting, by way of relaxation after labour, would sometimes amuse himself with what he called *ratting*; and he used to say, that he found quite as much pleasure in killing rats, as *gentlemen* did in hunting; and he conceived that he was much more usefully employed! But the destruction of animals merely for *sport*, must be at all times wrong.

opinions of those persons, who seemed to think, that animals were merely designed to be the sport of man, and are wholly at his mercy or caprice. Those who shall read *Mornton* will, I hope, be convinced that they were created for very different purposes; that they have the powers for the enjoyment of pleasure as well as ourselves; and that wanton neglect or cruelty towards them ought to be punished with something more than a look of indifference, by every one who is desirous of promoting the happiness and well-being of every thing endowed with animation, upon the earth.

Possessing these sentiments, it is impossible not to feel a wish to impress them more strongly upon the attention of the public; and, as instruction, when blended with amusement, is the most effectual way of obtaining that attention, I cannot quit the subject without again recommending to your readers in the strongest terms, the perusal of *Mornton*: they can scarcely read it without becoming more generous, disinterested, and humane.

J. JENNINGS.

Feb. 1818.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform your correspondent T. T., who, in your Magazine for last October, expressed "his surprise at not having seen any plan for the conducting of Sunday Schools, upon the improved methods of Bell and Lancaster,"—that I have nearly ready for the press, "A Set of Lessons," consisting of extracts from Scripture, upon an improved plan: and that I also intend publishing, as an accompaniment to the above lessons, "A Manual," giving a detailed account of the manner of using them, with general rules for the establishment and management of Sunday and other schools, as practised at the Lancasterian school in this town.

Northampton; Jan. 2. S. HALL.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. V.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, THE POET-LAUREATE.

FEW authors have more assiduously endeavoured to cultivate literature as a profession than Mr. Robert Southey; and it may be said, generally speaking, that he has done so successfully. In science, he has no pretensions; but, in all the other various departments of the art, he has evinced the possession of very

considerable talent. He has certainly published nothing entitled to the epithet of excellent; several of his compositions, however, are not without the merit of crudition; and there are touches of sentiment and description, scattered through his works, that approximate to the strokes of real genius.

Mr. Southey is, without question, one of those men who mistake the desire of distinction for the promptings of conscious ability. Accordingly, in all his productions, he seems rather to aim at surprising his readers by the novelty of his manner, than delighting them with the beauty or wisdom of his ideas. In argument, he is paradoxical; as a poet, he is pre-eminent for the variety of his experiments on the visible structure of verse; and in the choice of matter, even for his compilations, his peculiar taste is manifested by the selection of things, only curious because they are either obsolete or fantastical. We are not aware that he has added any book to the list of sound or useful publications, so much is his knowledge distorted and discoloured by the reflections of his own notions. Perhaps we should except his *Life of Lord Nelson* from this general censure, as it is undoubtedly written with less affectation than any other of his avowed productions.

Although Mr. Southey exhibits with his pen antics before the public, that can scarcely be considered as better than mountebank, he has sense enough to refrain from the expedients of quackery as the means of gathering a character. His eccentricities, however, would be pardonable, as the ridiculous aspirations of a weak man, bustling and elbowing himself forward in the world, had he not rendered himself obnoxious to every fair and ingenuous mind by his political apostacy. We do not say that this *abominable* dereliction of principle was in consequence of any explicit bargain, nor do we think that the harlotry of his pen may be obtained at all times and on all occasions, for any definite sum of money; but he has incurred the ignominy of making profit by changing his opinions.

It has been contended, in his behalf,—he has indeed himself the front to maintain,—that his former principles were false and criminal; but he ought not to instigate persecution against those who think as he once did himself; and it is because he does so, that he has been justly branded as a *renegado*, and that

we turn from his conduct in connexion with the *Quarterly Review*, as from something rotten and detestable. This is said with the more emphasis, as the writer of these animadversions has been uniformly the advocate of the sentiments which Mr. Southey now affects to inculcate, and which he champions to the uttermost for hire. The fanatic of reformation, and the bigot of abuse, are criminals of the same species; and the poet-laureate has distinguished himself in both capacities.

It would be a heavy task to form a separate estimate of all the writings of Mr. Southey, and it would trouble even a bookseller to furnish a catalogue of their titles; but, as his chief notoriety is in the character of a poet, and as he declaredly claims in that capacity the largest share of the approbation to which he is entitled, we intend, in this sketch, to confine our observations to his poetry.

Mr. Southey has probably written more verses than either Homer, Virgil, or Milton, and as many epic poems as the whole three together; but we doubt if it can be said that he is superior to any of them. This, however, is not his fault; we, therefore, sincerely say with Lord Byron:—

“God help thee, Southey, and thy epics too:”—

for no human endeavour can supply what is wanting to make thee surpass Milton, and Virgil, and Homer, whatever may be thine own opinion on the subject.

But to condemn with severity is more easy than to criticise justly; and we regret that, with the most perfect conviction of the respectability of Mr. Southey's mediocrity, we should for a moment have thought with himself, that he might be mentioned, in the freedom of allusion, with those illustrious men. We shall, therefore, as much as possible abstain from any comparative estimate of his genius, comparisons being, according to the proverb, odious. But, in order that we may not be misunderstood, we intend, in the first place, to state what Mr. Southey is deficient in as a poet; and, in the second, to discriminate the merits which he undoubtedly possesses as a writer of verse. By the former, his proper rank as a man of genius will be ascertained; and, by the latter, perhaps we shall be able to throw some light on that wonder, so inexplicable to himself—the unpopularity of his poems.

Mr. Southey, as a poet, is deficient

in good sense; he has all the fancy requisite, and more, indeed, than some of the most eminent; but there is so much real frenzy in his flights, that his readers are left sometimes to doubt whether he is actually a person of a sound mind.—He is deficient in that faculty by which the great masters of the art were enabled to give an air of nature and probability to their wildest fictions.—He has roused no new trains of association; elucidated no undescribed shade of feeling, nor developed any one of those mysterious sentiments which have the force of passions in the mind; and yet he has twice chosen subjects that afforded him ample scope to do so. He is deficient in the philosophy of poetry, in that metaphysical knowledge which enables the genuine bard to endow his imagery with sentiment, and to render his descriptions of scenes and things not only faithful, as pictures to the imagination, but powerful as spells over the heart. He is deficient in taste, and, therefore, constantly offending by his extravagance when he intends to be sublime. He is deficient in simplicity, the first and great essential of all the elements of the poetical mind, and yet his Muse is so great a natural that she is often a mere simpleton. In one sentence, Mr. Southey is deficient in the power of exercising his fancy, judgment, and taste, simultaneously; and, therefore, although his productions may afford respectable specimens of the influence of either of these faculties, severally exercised, they are all, in their combination, so many monuments of extravagant fancy, weak judgment, and bad taste.

How then, it may be justly asked, has it happened that such productions have acquired so much celebrity. Instead, however, of answering the question, we would deny the fact; and would assert, that they have no actual celebrity on account of any alleged merit, but merely a notoriety, arising principally from their defects, and not a little from the literary connexions of the author; partly, also, from the democratic impudence of his youth, but still more from the flagitious apostacy of his riper years. They are but little read,—only occasionally looked into as literary curiosities,—things which a sort of duty obliges the general reader to be able to speak of.

But they afford several passages which may not only be read with delight, but even remembered as fine; and there is

[March]

a glow of piety diffused over them which, like the halo round the head of an aged saint, or a converted sinner, sheds grace and dignity on all their natural infirmities and imperfections.

As a versifier, Mr. Southey is entitled to considerable praise; there is an ease and fluency in his general manner which is always pleasant; and, although deficient in the knowledge of musical pauses, he is often melodious. He would, however, be much more respectable in the capacity of a versifier, were he not constantly aiming to appear different from every other author. Had he attempted to please, as much as he has endeavoured to be singular, we are disposed to think, mediocre as we consider him as a poet, that his facility in the art of writing verses might have obtained for him a much larger and more unqualified share of approbation than can possibly be expected from experiments on the *rhythmus* of language, that have seldom proved fortunate. The greatest poets have commonly adopted the prevalent verse of their age, and exerted their talents to produce effect, rather by the energy of thought than by the arrangement of words. It is the invariable sign of an inferior mind to regard forms as essentials. Mr. Southey has laboured more to make the shape of his verses extraordinary, than his poetry excellent.

Nothing is, perhaps, more indicative of genius than the choice of subject. The most illustrious poets, of all ages, are exactly those who have selected the noblest topics. The fact is so obvious that it requires no illustration. Mr. Southey has distinguished himself by far other means; and he has fallen into the error of thinking, that the invention of the poet consists in *making* his subject. He has, accordingly, made choice of fables that have exhausted his powers, in describing scenes and emotions which have no place in Nature or man. His oriental fictions, merely as fictions, are greatly inferior to many in the Arabian Tales. His *Joan d'Arc* and *Don Roderic* have certainly some foundation in history, but they are without historical truth; the characters are personages that never existed under any circumstances, and the sentiments ascribed to them were never experienced by human beings. Were we called to state briefly the reasons which have led us thus unequivocally to express our dissent from the opinion of Mr. Southey's friends, as to the degree of his merits as

an author, and his rank as a poet, we should refer to the inutility of his publications in general, the intolerance of his political doctrines in particular, and, repeating the names of his epic poems, would give a short analysis of each; and then ask if the author, who could make choice of subjects so little interesting to mankind, and treat them in a manner so fantastical, could, by any possibility, be considered as adding to the stock of knowledge or of pleasure; or be at all entitled to the epithet of a great author, however numerous his works; or an immortal poet, however numberless the multitude and variety of his verses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

SOME of your classical readers may probably have noticed the peculiarity of the word *principissæ*, used for *princess*, in the inscription put upon the coffin-plate of our late much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The same word is also adopted in the title of the Greek ode proposed at Cambridge, for one of Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year:—*In obitum illustrissimæ principissæ, &c.* It cannot be supposed that such a word has been adopted without some kind of reason and authority; at the same time, we may be permitted to offer some remarks on the peculiarity of the term.

The word *princeps* is given in the Latin grammars and dictionaries as a noun of the common gender, equally applicable to *prince* and *princess*. When the arrival of the Princess Catharine of Portugal, who became the queen of Charles II. was proposed as the subject of Latin poems at Oxford, the word *princeps* was adopted in the title:—*Gratulatio ob auspicatissimum Serenissimæ Principis Catharinae Lusitanæ Regi Carolo II. Desponsatae, in Anglium appulsum.* Dr. Bathurst, in his poem on that occasion, inserted in *Musæ Anglicanæ*, uses the word as feminine:—*Tu vero ante alias superis charissima nymphas,*
Unius ætatis princeps, per sæcula mille
Nunc ævo sacranda veni.

If the use of Roman authors seem to confine the word generally to the masculine, passages may be pointed out in which it is feminine; thus in Ovid,—
Fæmina sen princeps, omnes tibi culta per annos,
Te docet exemplum conjugis esse bonæ.
De Trist. lib. 1, eleg. vi.

Albinosanus,

Albinosanus, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid, and honoured by him with the title of divine, in one of his elegies, *Ad Liviam*, uses the word as feminine:—

An melius per te virtutum exempla petemus,

Quam si Romanæ principis edis opus.

It is remarkable, that both these passages refer to the same empress,—Livia, the wife of Augustus. That eminent grammarian, Richard Johnson, in his "Grammatical Commentaries," cites the latter passage as demonstrative of the word being feminine, as well as masculine. Junius and Tremellius, in their Latin version of the Bible, adopt the words *princeps* and *principes*, in passages which are rendered, in our English translation, *princess*, *princesses*, and *queens*. At any rate, it may be enquired, whether *principissa* is any Latin word at all.

If these remarks should induce any of your numerous readers to favour the public with farther information on this subject, it might be acceptable.

Basingstoke.

J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION of the CENA UPANISHAD, one of the CHAPTERS of the SAMA VEDA: according to the GLOSS of the CELEBRATED SHANCARACHARYA: establishing the UNITY and the SOLE OMNIPOTENCE of the SUPREME BEING: and that HE ALONE is the OBJECT of WORSHIP; by RAMMOHUN ROY, of CALCUTTA.

1st. WHO is he (asks a pupil of his Spiritual Father) under whose sole will, the intellectual power makes its approach to different objects? Who is he, under whose authority, breath, the primitive power in the body, makes its operation? Who is he, by whose direction, language is regularly pronounced? And who is that immortal Being, that applies vision and hearing to their respective objects?

2nd. He (answers the spiritual parent,) who is the sense of the sense of hearing, the intellect of the intellect, the essential cause of language, the breath of breath, the sense of the sense of vision. This is the being, concerning whom you would enquire. Learned men, having relinquished the notion of self-independence and self-consideration, from knowing the supreme understanding to be the sole source of sense,

enjoy everlasting beatitude, after their departure from this world.

2nd. Hence no vision can approach him, no language can describe him, no intellectual power can compass or determine him. We know nothing of how the Supreme Being should be explained: He is beyond all that is within the reach of comprehension, and also beyond nature, which is above conception. Our ancient spiritual parents have thus explained him to us.

4th. He alone, who has never been described by language, and who directs language to its meaning, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

5th. He alone, whom understanding cannot comprehend, and who, as said by learned men, knows the real nature of understanding, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

6th. He alone, whom no one can conceive by vision, and by whose superintendance every one perceives the objects of vision, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

7th. He alone, whom no one can hear through the sense of hearing, and who knows the real nature of the sense of hearing, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

8th. He alone, whom no one can perceive through the sense of smelling, and who applies the sense of smelling to its objects, is the Supreme Being, and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

9th. If you, (continues the Spiritual Parent,) from what I have stated, suppose and say that "I know the Supreme Being thoroughly;" you, in truth, know very little of the Omnipresent Being; and any conception of that Being, which you limit to your powers of sense, is not only deficient, but also his description, which you extend to the bodies of the celestial gods, is also imperfect*; you, consequently, should enquire into the true knowledge of the Supreme Being. To this the pupil replies: "I perceive that at this moment I begin to know God."

* The sum of the notion concerning the Supreme Being given in the Védant, is, that He is the soul of the universe, and bears the same relation to all material extension, that a human soul does to the individual body with which it is connected.

10th. "Not that I suppose, continues he, that I know God thoroughly, nor do I suppose that I do not know him at all; as, among us, he who knows the meaning of the above stated assertion is possessed of the knowledge respecting God;" viz. "that I neither know him thoroughly, nor am entirely ignorant of him."

11th. [The spiritual father again resumes:] He, who believes that he cannot comprehend God, does know him; and he who believes that he can comprehend God, does not know him: as men of perfect understanding acknowledge him to be beyond comprehension; and men of imperfect understanding suppose him to be within the reach of their simplest perception.

12th. The notion of the sensibility of bodily organs, which are composed of insensible particles, leads to the notion of God; which notion alone is accurate, and tends to everlasting happiness; man gains, by self-exertion, the power of acquiring knowledge respecting God, and, through the same acquisition, he acquires eternal beatitude.

13th. Whatever person has, according to the above-stated doctrine, known God, is really happy, and whoever has not known him is subjected to great misery. Learned men, having reflected on the Spirit of God extending over all moveable as well as immoveable creatures, after their departure from this world, are absorbed into the Supreme Being.

In a battle between the celestial* gods and the demons, God obtained victory over the latter in favour of the former (or, properly speaking, God enabled the former to defeat the latter); but, upon this victory being gained, the celestial gods acquired their respective dignities, and supposed that this victory and glory were entirely owing to themselves. The Omnipresent Being, having known their boast, appeared to them with an appearance beyond description.

They could not know what adorable appearance it was: they, consequently, said to Fire, or, properly speaking, the

god of Fire, "Discover thou, O god of Fire, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou?" He then answered, "I am Fire, and I am the origin of the Véd," that is, I am a well known personage. The Supreme Omnipotence, upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art?" He replied, "I can burn to ashes all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then, having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou burn this straw?" The god of Fire approached the straw, but could not burn it, though he exerted all his power: he then unsuccessfully retired, and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to Wind (or properly to the god of Wind), "Discover thou, O god of Wind, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou?" He then answered, "I am Wind, and I pervade unlimited space," that is, I am a well-known personage. The Supreme Being, upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art?" He replied, "I can uphold all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then, having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou uphold this straw?" The god of Wind approached the straw, but could not hold it up, though he exerted all his power. He then unsuccessfully retired, and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to the god of Atmosphere, "Discover thou, O revered god of Atmosphere, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which vanished from his view. He met at the same spot a woman, the goddess of Instruction, arrayed in golden robes, in the shape of the most beautiful Uma.* He asked her, "What was that adorable appearance?" She replied, "It was the Supreme Being, owing to whose victory you are all advanced to exaltation." The god of Atmosphere, from her instruction, knew that it was the Supreme Being that had appeared to them. He at first communicated that information to the gods of Fire and of Wind. As the

* In the Ukhika it is said that those powers of the Divinity, which produce agreeable effects and conduce to moral order and happiness, are represented under the figure of celestial gods; and those attributes, from which pain and misery flow, are called demons and step-brothers of the former, with whom they are in a state of perpetual hostility.

* The wife of Sivá.

gods of Fire, Wind, and Atmosphere, had approached to the adorable appearance, and had perceived it, and also as they had known, prior to the others, that it was indeed God that appeared to them, they seemed to be superior to the other gods. As the god of Atmosphere had approached to the adorable appearance, and perceived it, and also as he knew, prior to every one of them, that it was God that appeared to them, he seemed not only superior to every other god, but also for that reason exalted above the gods of Fire and Wind.

The foregoing is a divine figurative representation of the Supreme Being; meaning that in one instance he shines at once over all the universe, like the illumination of lightning; and, in another, that he disappears as quick as the twinkling of an eye. Again, it is represented of the Supreme Being, that pure mind conceives, that it approaches to him as nearly as possible: through the same pure mind, the pious man thinks of him, and consequently application of the mind to him is repeatedly used. That God, who alone in reality has no resemblance, and to whom the mind cannot approach, is adorable by all living creatures; he is therefore called "adorable." He should, accordingly to the prescribed manner, be worshipped. All creatures revere the person who knows God in the manner thus described. The pupil now says, "Tell me, O Spiritual Father, the Upanishad, or the principal part of the Véd." The Spiritual Father makes this answer, "I have told you the principal part of the Véd, which relates to God alone, and, indeed, told you the Upanishad; of which, austere devotion, control over the senses, performance of religious rites, and the remaining parts of the Véd, as well as those sciences that are derived from the Véds, are only the feet, and whose altar and support is truth." He who understands it as thus described, having relieved himself from sin, acquires eternal and unchangeable beatitude.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY happened to see some large bunches of the berry of the mountain-ash,—which, so far as I could judge, had every resemblance to barilla, when calcined. This hint may lead to more correct experiments.

The mountain-ash grows in great abundance in many parts of Britain and Ireland, and its fruit has hitherto

been of no utility, except in some parts of Wales,—where, with a mixture of honey, it is made into a wholesome beverage, of which I read an account in a late publication.

SENEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for December, a correspondent, who signs himself B. H. B. wishes to be informed by what means originated the intermixture of one county with another. With regard to the southern division of the island, I cannot explain the reason, but think it probable, that it originated in the same cause as in Scotland; viz. formerly, when each county was a hereditary sheriffdom, in the families of certain of the nobility and chiefs, it was customary for the whole of the property belonging to them, in whatever part of the kingdom situated, to be included in the county or sheriffdom where they resided. Thus, for example, part of the county of Nairn (Ferntosh) is quite insulated by Ross-shire, and another small part by Inverness-shire. In like manner, part of the county of Cromarty is on the west coast, surrounded by Ross-shire. The castle of Banff is in Aberdeenshire, and the barracks of Aberdeen are in Banffshire.

W. L. L. M.

Nairn, N. B.; Feb. 4, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a prevalent, but most erroneous, idea, that wearing flannel* next the skin improves the health; instead of which, it is decidedly debilitating, and

* Much is said of the injurious effects of the present fashion of female dress,—the truth of which is greatly to be called in question. It certainly would be more conducive to health to produce warmth by clothing, rather than by heated rooms. The exemption of the Dutch from pulmonary complaints is a striking proof of it. But, while rooms are heated to a West-India temperature,—by company, fires, lights, &c.—much clothing is not necessary; and, when ladies encounter the external air in winter, their dress is sufficient to guard them against the cold. The feelings with regard to clothing are entirely governed by habit: the girl who has never had her arms and neck covered, no more feels the want of it than the bare-legged Scotch-woman—stockings, or a bald-headed man a wig! A Highlander would be miserable, clad as a Dutchman; and a Neapolitan as a Turk.

renders

renders the tender and delicate (who all perspire too readily,) still more so. Flannel being a bad conductor of heat, the body is kept, in warm weather, in a constant vapour-bath of its own transpiration, and the salutary access of the air prevented. The ultimate consequences of the excessive excitement of the cutaneous functions are atony and relaxation; perspiration is rendered doubly liable to suppression, and the stomach and digestive organs suffer from direct sympathy. Flannel next the skin is an effectual means of reducing the flesh, as is well known to persons in training, jockeys, &c. Doubtless it is highly useful in many diseases (in determining to the surface), and in old age, to excite the diminished perspiration. Flannel is also proper for those who are much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; and to soldiers and sailors, in the damps and dews of unwholesome climates. The robust and strong may wear it with impunity; but let the young and delicate beware of putting on flannel, lest they become tender exotics, instead of hardy plants,—like alcohol and spices, it is difficult to lay aside, when once the habit is established.

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the reply of A. B. in your number for August, to the explanation I had attempted to give in that of June, to his proposition regarding the power of horses drawing up inclined planes; he repeats that, "a horse did overcome the *vis inertiae*, and that he did of course possess the power of drawing five tons up an inclined plane rising $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in a yard, and three tons up a like plain rising $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in a yard, and without any mechanical assistance whatever." Surely A. B. does not mean to insist, that a horse can drag any material whatever, weighing five tons, or three tons, upon a plane, even perfectly level, without the intervention of some mechanical contrivance. Mr. Wilkes, in relating the experiment, says, it was upon a rail-road, which would seem to infer, that the weight was placed upon a waggon.

A. B. further says, "it would be setting at nought all view of the sciences, to imply that the wheels possess any mechanical power." This seems to be an admission, that A. B. understands that wheels were employed. A. B., I presume, will not deny, that the wheel

and axis are generally numbered as one of the six mechanical powers: to this it may perhaps be answered, that it is so denominated, only when the moving force is applied at the circumference of the wheel, and the weight to be moved at the axis; but, in a carriage, the circumference runs along the ground, and the moving force is applied at the axis, which is not a mechanical power, but merely a means of reducing friction: this would seem to be disputing about terms; for it will be found, that a carriage wheel and its axle diminish friction precisely in the same ratio, the proportions being the same, as the axis in *peritrochio* augments power.

If A. B. will be satisfied with modern authority, I would refer him to the book of the late ingenious Mr. Edgeworth, on roads and carriages: where, in page seventy-one and seventy-two, he calculates the advantage given, by a well-constructed carriage, to the progressive motion of a weight on a level plane. In this calculation he allows one-fifth of the weight for absolute pressure on the box of the wheel, and then, dividing that one-fifth by the difference of diameter between the wheel and axis, which was as fifty-two to two, he finds that such a carriage and its load will be drawn along a smooth and level plane by a force equal to the one hundred and thirtieth part of its weight. Here he seems to attribute the whole advantage to a diminution of friction; but, in his appendix, p. 191, he refers to what he calls, "the accurate definition of Mr. Davies Giddy." Now, Mr. Gilbert, in a communication to one of the committees of the House of Commons, viz. "that they (carriage-wheels) transfer the friction that would take place between a sliding-body and the rough-surface over which it slides, to the smooth periphery of the axis and box, assisted by a *leverage* in proportion of the diameter of the wheel to the box," &c. Here a mechanical power is plainly referred to, as part of the advantage gained by the wheel; and, I believe, there are few more scientific mechanics than the author of this definition.

In my former computation, I allowed a fourth for the pressure of the load, and then the assumed proportion of the waggon-wheels and their axes to be as ten to one; which would reduce the friction of the vehicle to one-fortieth part of its weight.

On this principle I formed my calculation, that, in drawing five tons up an inclined

inclined plane rising one in 115, the horse would have to exert a force equal to something more than 377lb; and to draw three tons up a plane rising one in twenty, would require a force exceeding 500lb: and this, so far from being at variance with the well known doctrine of the power of inclined planes, perfectly accords with it, the resistance by the friction of the vehicle being added.

A. B. is further informed, that the elevation of the hill before alluded to, has since been pretty accurately measured; when the steepest part was found to rise $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in four feet, and in two other places, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the same length, making, on an average, a rise of something more than one in $13\frac{1}{2}$. And, with respect to the fact of stage coaches driving up it at a trot, A. B. may receive it without any caution, and if required, might have many eye-witnesses several times a day.

I fear you may think this discussion tedious; the subject, however, is of some importance, and I would request a place for it in your next, if it is in time, and will not interfere with matters more generally interesting.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a little extraordinary, that the mining districts of Spanish America should be so different to that of Brazil: in the former they have regular *loads*, *veins* of silver, copper, tin, &c. which are worked at a considerable depth; also gold mines,—but we are not told of veins of gold; it is probable that gold is disseminated in other substances, which we know little of: but there are subterraneous excavations following metals, and resembling the mines in this country; whereas, in Brazil, the gold mines (for there are no other, except diamond mines,) are merely washing the surface down to the solid rock. This surface is of various depths; even the beds of rivers are frequently several feet thick of alluvial soil,—all of which goes through the hands by washing; but nearest to the rock lie rounded stones: it is here where gold is found in the largest grains, and in rounded pieces. But no trace of it appears in the mountains adjacent, though, after the rainy months, the valley, or bottom of the rivulets, are again washed successively. A very large portion of the mining territories are covered with immense woods and impenetrable thorny coppice; the country is moun-

tainous, abounding in streams and rivers. The Aborigines reside here; they have been driven out of the present mining district, which now is considerably inhabited; and the Portuguese are daily making inroads further; but they often pay dearly for their temerity. The hopes of a new discovery, hasty riches, and the enjoyment of them, frequently carry them within the reach of the Indian's (*Boticoodys*) arrow, and they fall victims to the savage. Every inducement to settle, and to civilise this tribe, has hitherto proved useless. The mild government of the prince, now King of Brazil, towards these *anthropophagi*, is well known; and it is to be regretted, that it has not met with better success.

Thus new discoveries are daily making, as the inhabitants penetrate into the country; and, surely, no inducement is so powerful for bringing adventurers, as the hopes of finding speedy riches. These territories enjoy a benignant climate, rich above ground in the finest productions of the fruits of the earth, and rich below in the most precious of metals. These blessings have given to the excellent *Mineros*, hospitality, enterprise, liberality, and a fidelity to their sovereign in degrees superior to those of other nations.

JOHN MAWE.

Strand.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE will attempt to deny, that Blair was a plagiarist,—if plagiarism consists in taking from obscure authors certain passages, moulding them anew, and giving them to the world in a more rich and beautiful dress: this he has certainly done. With respect to those produced by Mr. Webb, and none other, I conceive, inserted in the *Monthly Magazine*, can be rightly called plagiarisms. It is well known, to every person at all acquainted with literature, that two writers, whose thoughts are turned upon the same subject, will often express themselves in nearly the same manner, and often in the same words. But Blair, in those passages where plagiarism is evident, has collected rough stones, and presented them to the world as brilliants. Besides, it is well known that Blair was a very modest man; and, though his *Grave* was written in the meridian of his day, yet it never appeared during his life-time. Were we to collect all those passages which bear the least resemblance to plagiarism, we should still leave a most charming original

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[March 1,

nal poem—which would ever lay the strongest hold upon the affections, and make the deepest impressions on the heart. That Blair improved what he took from others, I think the following extracts from a writer, in the year 1696, of the name of Norris, will sufficiently justify:—

Some courteous ghost, tell this great secresy,
What 'tis you are, and we must be.

Norris.

Tell us, ye dead! will none of you, in pity
To those you left behind, disclose the
secret?

O that some courteous ghost would blab it
out,

What 'tis ye are, and we must shortly be!

Blair.

But 'twas a gross mistake;

Honour, that too-officious ill,
Won't even his breathless corpse forsake,
But haunts and waits about him still.

Strange persecution! when the grave
Can't the distressed martyr save.

Norris.

Honour, that meddlesome officious ill,
Pursues thee e'en to death; nor stops
there short.

Strange persecution! when the grave itself
Is no protection from rude sufferance.

Blair.

There are other passages which might be selected, but not so striking as the above; yet more so than those quoted from Dr. Watts, by your correspondent at Greenwich,—who has, notwithstanding the remarks of W. H. played off his part with a degree of good humour much to be recommended.

I lately met with some verses, intended as a vehicle for music, which bore the name of a very respectable writer, taken nearly line for line from a poem in Cowley's *Mistress*, — which certainly topped every species of plagiarism that I had seen before.

Now that I am upon the subject of poeties, I would beg leave to observe, that there are many respectable poetical writers in our day that seem almost to be forgotten and unknown. The blaze which our first-rate bards make in the poetical hemisphere, seem almost to eclipse every other star that is not of equal magnitude. I could name many whose works deserve well of the public, but I shall content myself with one,— the author of the “Peasant's Fate,” a little rural poem, which ran through two editions on its first appearance, and has been many years out of print; a single copy of which cannot now be obtained of any of the booksellers. Had this author written nothing but the poem

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which accompanied the “Scenes of Youth,” entitled, “Edward and Jocelin,”—which can only be equalled by Bloomfield's “Walter and Jane,”—his name would have deserved preservation.

WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 12, 1818.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

CONTINUATION OF OBJECTIONS to the
THEORY which ASCRIBES the PHENO-
MENA of FALLING BODIES on the
SURFACE of the EARTH, to the MOTIONS
of the EARTH as a PLANET; by CAPEL
LOFFT, ESQ.

XXXVII.

AS to the eighth, it *begs the question*; it *assumes* that gravitation is a mechanical effect. Were that granted, it would be unphilosophical not to endeavour, by experimental analysis, to resolve it into its *elementary principles*. But it appears to be a *principle itself*,—not mechanically caused, on which *all the system of mechanics* depends. All attempts to discover an ulterior principle have not only failed, but have given farther reasons for being persuaded that *there is no such principle* among *secondary causes*; but that, of *these causes*, *gravitation* itself stands at the *head*. Were *ethereal*, or other fluid elastic media, even admitted, these must be *gravitating media*, and *not* in *absolute contact* with each other. If they did *not* gravitate, they could not impel; and, if they did, the principle of gravitation is only extended to *another order* of bodies. And, if *absolute contact* were *universal*, there *could* be no motion; if *not universal*, and gravitation were performed by contact, it would have intervals and intermissions, which, in the greater and *remoter* planets, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and the *Herschelian*,—where the *divergence* of any central emanation must be exceedingly great,—would be vast indeed, and inconsistent with uniformity of acceleration and retardation, according to the distances from the centre. So far from its appearing to be the *law of motion*, that bodies move each other by a continued *chain* of intermediate *body impulse*, *this cause* of motion seems to be not *rigorously* true in any instance: for the *condensing* experiments do not favor the supposition, that *any two particles* are, or *can* be, brought into *absolute contact*. But even apparent certainty is confined to the subordinate organizations of moving bodies. In the *great masses*, *detachment* and *insulation* appear strikingly

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the principle. Even the *Moon* is separated, by about 120 of her diameters, from the *Earth*; the *Earth* by about 12,000 of her diameters from the *Sun*.* And the *planetary* masses appear all to be surrounded, more or less, by *atmospheres*, which are *attracted*† (this term is not always discarded from modern theories,) to their respective solid *spheroids*. And the utmost extent of sensible resistance of these *atmospheres*, would be much over-estimated, in almost all principal instances, by considering it as a 50,000th, or even 500,000th, part of their distance, when nearest to each other,—as in the case of the *Earth* and *Venus*, or in the case of the *Earth* and *Moon*, near a 5000th,‡ with respect to their distance from the *Sun*. Thus all atmospheric proportion to the intervals clear of it becomes *evanescent*; except as between the *Sun* and *Mercury*. And even to him the *solar* atmosphere does not extend.

XXXVIII.

The point where the centrifugal force exactly *balances* the force of gravity,§ being the limit to which the atmosphere of a planet can extend, any atmosphere beyond would be *dissipated*, and assume a tendency to *some other* part of the *planetary system*. And thus the *vast* spaces between the *planets* appear to be *kept free from any* resistance to the motion of the *comets*, or the *passage of light*.

The immense distance of the *fixed stars* excludes all *sensible* influence of their atmospheres. It appears, therefore, to be the *plan of Nature*, instead of moving the celestial bodies by the *contact* of their respective *atmospheres*, perfectly to *insulate* those atmospheres from each other; and to keep the spaces in which they move perfectly clear from those *irregular* disturbances, and *loss* of moving power, which a *continued* action of the *many* atmospheric orbs on each other, would otherwise produce. And this confirms, that *gravitation*, or *correspondent* movements between the celestial bodies, notwithstanding their distance, and more perfectly on account of their distance, is the *true* law of *Nature*: a kind of *divine telegraphy*, if the expression may be allowed, or adjustment of *distant movements*; not

* *La Place*, chap. ii. 9.

† *Walk to Kew*, p. 182.

‡ Even if our atmosphere extend fifty miles; but its sensible resistance can hardly be estimated one-eighth of this.

§ *Vide La Place*.

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for astrological chimeras, but for the maintenance of the *beauty*, *harmony*, and infinitely-diversified *utility*, of the *universe*.

XXXIX.

When the *rotatory** motion is very great, the extent of the atmospheric limits must be proportionally the less. This celerity of rotation taking place in the great planets *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, confines their atmosphere so much nearer to their surface.

XL.

The term *gravitation* is used by Newton as an *appropriate* name, according to its *etymology*,—for the tendency of *ponderable* masses, (*corpora gravia*,) a quality of all bodies toward each other, according to the ratio of their gravity and distances.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE letter from which the following extracts are selected, is addressed to a very respectable farmer and land-proprietor in Devonshire; who, like many others, is bending his thoughts towards the western world, as a country affording much better prospects of providing for a family than any in Europe, and offering civil privileges and advantages, not, alas, to be enjoyed here.

There are perhaps many amongst your readers to whom the information may be useful, which these extracts contain. I therefore offer them for insertion in your valuable Magazine; and, should you think them worthy a place there, I may be able hereafter to furnish you with additional communications of the same original nature, respecting that interesting country.

J. B. TOULMIN.

Birmingham; Feb. 11, 1818.

Northumberland, Pennsylvania; June 4, 1817.

Sir,—I received your letter, dated 30th March, by Mrs. M—, who had a short and very favourable passage to Philadelphia. I take the earliest opportunity that offers to answer your enquiries relative to this country. First, as to the most eligible part of the United States, my opinion is, that the state of Pennsylvania is the best for an Englishman; not but that the state of Ohio, and some other states, have as good a climate, and are perhaps superior as to the general

* *La Place*, syst. ii. 148.

quality of lands; yet, considering their great distance from the sea-coast, and the low price of the farmers' produce, I am induced to give the preference to Pennsylvania, especially for a person who can afford to give a good price for a farm. I live 140 miles north-west of Philadelphia, among the mountains, in a fertile and pleasant valley, the land being of a good quality, abounding in limestone, and well watered. The price of land (such as would suit you,) is from forty to one hundred dollars per acre, according to its quality, situation, and improvements.

* * * * *

We have a ready market, and can get cash for whatever we have to sell.

The River Susquehannah is but a few miles from where I live; the north branch being about nine, and the west branch five. Their confluence is at the town of Northumberland, also five miles distant, where the river is nearly a mile wide, over which an elegant bridge has lately been built, at an expence of ninety thousand dollars. From this place to Philadelphia is a good turnpike road. There are in this vicinity several towns, one of which, named Milton, situate on the west branch of Susquehannah, is remarkable for the extent of its trade in grain, not less than one hundred thousand bushels of wheat being sent down from it yearly in boats. In this, or any other of our towns, we can readily buy all our necessaries. As to poor-rates, we are so well off as to have them very small. Our counties are sub-divided into townships, which are similar to your parishes. In some of those townships where small towns are situated, they have a few poor to maintain. The township of Chillisquaque, in which I live, pays at present no poor-rates, nor do I believe that I have paid more than three or four dollars for that account since I have resided here, which is upwards of fourteen years. We have no established clergy, and pay no tithes. If we engage a seat in a church or meeting-house, we pay something to the minister,—I pay two dollars per annum. To our government we pay no taxes whatever at this time. During the war, it cost me altogether about eleven dollars taxes on my property (100 acres of land); but the Act of Congress laying those taxes expired last year by its own limitation, and has not been renewed. We every year pay county-rates under a well-regulated system; mine amounts

to about five dollars per year. When called upon to attend court as a juror, each man is paid, out of the money thus raised, one dollar per day; the remainder is applied to various purposes, such as building and repairing bridges, salaries to county officers, expences incidental to the holding of courts, &c.

If you come to this country, I would recommend the state of Pennsylvania to you, greatly in preference to where your brother resides,* as that climate is as hot as the West Indies, and by no means so healthy as this. Here the winters are colder, and the summers warmer, than in England; and, upon the whole, I think the climate much better, particularly as we have almost always very good harvest weather. We have a very cheap and expeditious way of manuring our land. From about 150 miles above this, on the north branch of the Susquehannah, there is annually sent down a great quantity of gypsum. It is brought down in arks, which carry about forty tons each, and is sold at from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton. It is a stone softer than limestone, and we break it with hammers, and get it ground at the mills. The grinding costs two dollars, and a ton produces twenty-six or twenty-eight bushels. It is sown on the ground by the hand in calm weather, and one bushel per acre will have more effect than forty waggon-loads of dung. Its operation is quick, and perfectly surprising to those who see it for the first time. We also get our salt brought down the same river; its quality is exceedingly good, and we pay from six to seven dollars per barrel, containing 280lbs. An opinion has long prevailed in this country, that turnips will not grow on any land but such as has been recently cleared of woods; but last year I had, on part of a field that has been cleared at least forty years, as fine a crop of turnips as ever I saw in England. We have more trouble in wintering sheep than you have, but they are not subject to any of the disorders incident to that animal with you. Our surplus wool we sell at half a dollar per lb. Out of the remainder we make cloth, flannel coverlids, blankets, &c. I have never purchased any of those articles since I kept sheep.

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I am, &c. CHARLES GALE.
To Mr. William Strong,
near Crediton, Devon.

* The Alabama territory.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
ON EDUCATION.
LETTER VII.

Dear Sir,

IN my last letter I stated some of the means by which a sound understanding was to be obtained; I shall now notice another part of education,—the forming and establishing religious and moral habits. The vastness of this subject claims your utmost attention; all that is great, or dignified, or excellent in man, begins and terminates here,—it is the sum of his existence; for no other pursuit is assigned him by his Maker than to merge his whole life in the elevation of his moral character. To toil for subsistence is a punishment, and the fruit of his toil is not properly his own; he divides with the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field the produce of the soil; they are joint proprietors with him: but religion carries him onward and gives him a possession that is emphatically his own, one which gives to prosperity its richest pleasures, and takes from adversity all its sorrow; it is of a better world, and of a kindred nature with the breath that God breathed into man. Should you substitute for this pure principle, party spirit, or bigotry, or zeal for forms of worship, you mistake the subject; and, when you look for the evidences of religion, you will find the fruits of prejudice and the consequence of ignorance in the want of piety; but your path is plain before you,—teach your pupils to practise the precepts, and believe the testimony, of God; in this, piety begins and ends.

I might now close my letter, but a subordinate subject claims some attention. It is said, that the English are deficient in manners, and that at our seminaries this subject is not sufficiently regarded: politeness, taught as an art, is certainly not congenial to our character. Lord Chesterfield attempted to teach it and failed; he aimed at refinement and taught depravity, and those who have followed his example have shared in his disgrace. The manners of a genuine Englishman are formed in a better school, and are as much superior to the utmost efforts of art, as frankness is more congenial with our character than duplicity. An Englishman's manners are an index of his mind; good sense and sound principles make him dignified, but easy,—free of access, yet not familiar; influence is a tribute paid to his moral and intellectual worth, not to his acquired

politeness. The British character, unsophisticated, manly, sincere, and energetic, stands in no need of foreign blandishments or refined sensibility; it has in itself the best principle of politeness: cultivate this principle, that your pupils may come into the world with British habits and British characters, and their countrymen will recognise and respect them. But I scarcely know how to designate some youths of the present day,—they are any thing but British; vain, ignorant, assuming, wanting in reverence to the aged; and, in respect to the virtuous, such cannot be polite, if politeness means the expression of sentiment, for they have none to express; fitted only for the ball-room, they can never grow into that fine character which so much elevates and adorns our country, and lifts it in all the majesty of worth above surrounding nations? Where can you find good sense, piety, and benevolence, so united as here? This character of true British growth cannot want politeness; even if rude in its expression, it has a natural accent, which is felt and understood. This character, which ought so much to be prized and cultivated, goes with a Briton to his fire-side, and gladdens his domestic circle, and no-where shines more conspicuously than there. The Frenchified man, when at home, lays aside his airs and his attentions; and what is he more than a spoiled child, overbearing, oppressive, proud? Some Englishmen are weak enough to admire French politeness, and prefer the imitation of benevolence to its natural expression; the acting of a player to reality. What, if the French have more ease at the first interview, and seek to promote your comfort with the familiar attention of established friendship, it is but the cringing of a lap-dog expecting to-be-fed; charge your pupils to avoid and despise a character so full of design, so destitute of all that is British, Guile, deceit, and treachery, need a covering, and this is found in French politeness; but a Briton's coarsest manners have the heart with them, and, therefore, excite respect and confidence. But, though I thus speak with disgust and loathing of the fop and the *petit maître*, I am a most strenuous advocate for good breeding: a youth should enter a room with deference and respect, he should acquit himself at table with a modest and retired demeanour, conscious of the advantage to be derived from those whose knowledge has been confirmed

confirmed by experience; in short, the whole of a youth's deportment should be an expression of humility and respect; in this, good breeding may be said to consist. Rudeness, presumption, and selfishness, which forms the basis of French politeness, and of the English imitation of it, is the very opposite to good breeding: mark the progress of each;—a well-bred youth honors his parents, and is honored by them; he invariably gains many friends, and as he advances in years his character develops and his worth is felt. His sentiments, formed on mature deliberation, are firm, decisive, and manly; they are British. The polite, dashing youth, has many associates, but no friends; he is weary of the authority of his parents, and he very rarely becomes a benevolent or useful character; he is always full of himself.

In my next, I shall notice the objections to a liberal education for men of business.

T. JARROLD, M.D.

Manchester; Feb. 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON looking into a part of Rees' New Cyclopædia, I observed the definition of *fistula* to be as follows:—“*Fistula*, in the ancient music, an instrument of the wind kind, resembling our flute or flageolet.” Now, as from the tenor of my classical readings, I had always considered this definition to apply more especially to the *tibia*, and the *fistula* and *syrinx* to be identical, I must own I was rather staggered in my belief, till I had confirmed it by subsequent researches. In a distinct article, and with the *specific term* “*Pans*,” attached to it, it is called the *Pans pipe*, and a reference made to the article *Syrinx*; but *Pans* appears here evidently to be added as a distinctive denomination from the “*Fistula*,” according to the above description. Upon referring to the article *Syrinx* of the work above-mentioned, we find an observation, taken from the Supplement to the first folio edition of the *Encyclopædia*, signifying that Bartholinus has related his having seen at Rome, on a monument in the Farnese palace, a *syrinx* with eleven pipes; that the five first were of equal length, and consequently produced the same tone, with six others of equal diameter, but of different lengths, from the first five. This article of sculpture cannot, however, be de-

pended upon,—as what purpose could it answer to have so many notes similar to each other;* and, besides, the *syrinx* is handed down as having been composed of reeds unequal in length.

Atque ita disparibus calamis compagine certa
Inter se junctis, nomen tenuisse puellæ.

Ovid.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care;
They still retain the name of his ungrateful
fair.

Dryden.

When this instrument is mentioned by the ancient Latin poets, the term *fistula* is always applied to it:—

Quærit quoque namque reperta
Fistula nuper erat; quæ sit ratione reperta.

Idem.

And ask'd the stranger who did reeds invent,
And whence began so rare an instrument.

Idem.

Although originally composed of seven reeds, the number appears to have been subject to variation:—

Dispar septenis fistula canis.

Ovid.

On sev'n compacted reeds he us'd to play.

Addison.

Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis
Fistula, Damætas dono mihi quam dedit olim;

Virgil.

This Mr. Dryden has translated erroneously,—as will be seen by the following passage:—

Of seven smooth joints, a mellow pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damætas gave.

Theocritus, in his 8th Idyl, mentions that they were also made with nine reeds;† and Ovid paints Polyphemus as having a *syrinx* composed of one hundred:—

Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula
centum.

Ovid.

* The calibre of the reeds might certainly have been different, and thus various notes be produced,—as must have been the case with the *syrinx* of Theocritus. *Vide infra.*

† The *syrinx* of Theocritus would appear to have been of a rather unique construction, from the description of Daphnis (*loco citato*).
Ημὰτ τοι καγγά σύριγγ' εχω ἐντάφωνον,
Λευκὸν καὶ ἐχοισαν, ἵσονάτω, τονάνθει,
Πρώαν νιν συνεπαξέ. Theocritus, Idyl. 8.

“And I have a *syrinx* with nine different notes, joined together with white wax,—equal beneath, and equal above; I have lately made it.” The tubes must here of necessity have been of different calibres, otherwise the notes would have been the same.

A hundred

A hundred reeds, of a prodigious growth,
Scarce made a pipe proportion'd to his mouth.

Dryden.

But Mr. Dryden again here renders fistula into a pipe or whistle; and, as we conceive, very incorrectly.

The term syrinx is never mentioned by Horace or Virgil, but fistula is frequently; and we are of course left to consider it as formed in the manner before-mentioned, and not as the flute or hautboy,—which some translators affirm it, but erroneously, to have been. Thus, Francis converts it into hautboy, in his translation of Horace, after the French; because, as his commentator observes, we have no instrument composed of seven reeds (although the Pans pipes of the present day are the same instrument, but with the addition of many more reeds); at the same time acknowledging his being aware that the fistula of the ancients consisted of seven unequal ones.

—Cur Berecynthiæ
Cessant flamina tibiæ?
Cur pendit tacitæ fistula cum lyrâ?

Horace.

Why breathes not the flute then with joy to inspire us?

Why hangs on the wall in silence dolorous
The soft swelling pipe and the hautboy sonorous?

Francis.

If the word syrinx were here substituted for hautboy, the sense of the author would be preserved.

The tibia, it would appear, was at first shaped almost like a trumpet, and afterwards, by the addition of holes, &c. converted to the shape of the common flute; and, as such, it is rendered by translators.

Quem virum, aut heroa lyrâ vel acri
Tibia sumes celebrare, Clio? Horat.

What man, what hero, on the tuneful lyre,
Or sharp-ton'd flute, will Clio choose to raise.

Francis.

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubæque
Æmula: sed tenuis, simplexque foramine paucō
Aspirare, et adesse choris erat utilis.

Horat. de Art. Poet.

Nor was the flute at first with silver bound,
Nor rivall'd emulous the trumpet's sound;
Few were its notes, its form was simply plain,

Yet not unuseful was its feeble strain,
To aid their chorus, and their songs to raise,
&c.

Francis.

From the figures of ancient instruments, many of which are added to vol. i. of Dr. Burney's History of Music, we have the distinction between the fistulæ and tibiæ very satisfactorily placed. Pan is represented as playing upon the syrinx or fistula; and no other instrument under the latter name is described: whilst the tibiæ are drawn as instruments of a tubal form, and blown into like common flutes.

London; Sept. 1817. PHIOS.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of the late THOMAS COGAN, M.D. one of the FOUNDERS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, &c.

—Ducimus antem
Nos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vita,
Nec jactare jugum vita didicere magistra.

Juvenal.

A TASTE for biography seems to increase daily in England, and must necessarily be attended with many singular, as well as beneficial, advantages. The lives of extraordinary men engender a love for the wonderful; and the perusal of Robinson Crusoe has, perhaps, produced more general readers than even the Spectator. The narrative of the struggles and difficulties of a good man, who contends with, and at length overcomes, all the injuries of fortune, exhibits many new and practical examples in ethics, and thus operates not a little to the advancement of morality. But curiosity and gratitude equally in-

spire a wish to become acquainted with the birth, parentage, education, habits, and adventures, of those who have dedicated their lives to the promotion of the welfare of their fellow-creatures. And it would be exceedingly unjust, to suffer a man, who has so largely and so zealously contributed to institute a society for the express purpose of rescuing multitudes from a premature death,—who first pointed out a plain and easy mode of resuscitation and reanimation,—and who lived to see many hundreds snatched from instant destruction;—to drop into the silent tomb, without paying a tribute of respect to his own memory.

Thomas Cogan, of whom we are now about to treat, was descended from a respectable family of Dissenters, who had been settled for a considerable time in Northamptonshire. He was born in that county in the year 1736; and his father was a respectable apothecary in

one

one of the many towns with which this extensive district is so profusely studded. To the latter circumstance, perhaps, he was indebted for the second choice made by him of a profession in life; as it is not improbable that, while a boy, he might have been accustomed to compound medicines, and become acquainted with their nature and application. Be this as it may, he appears to have left the paternal mansion at a period when instruction of a superior kind than what is usually to be found at a country school, became necessary; and it was his peculiar good luck to be sent to Kibworth, in Leicestershire, where he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Aikin, who then kept a reputable academy there. That he improved greatly beneath the eye of this worthy and respectable man, there can be but little doubt; indeed, he was ever duly impressed with a high sense of his merits, his services, and his attention; and he was always accustomed, throughout the whole course of his life, to lament that he was not suffered to remain a few years longer under his roof.

On his return home, as he proved a prudent and considerate young man, it was determined by his father that he should become a minister of that respectable sect, in the principles of which he had been brought up from his infancy: Mr. Thomas Cogan accordingly embraced this mode of life, as a profession in which he could not only obtain a respectable livelihood for himself, but, at the same time, might prove highly serviceable, by his labours, to the instruction and edification of those of his own persuasion. He accordingly engaged in the usual initiatory studies; and at length became what the Scotch Presbyterians term a *probationer*,—that is, after being duly approved of, he was to preach the Gospel in any meeting to which he might receive a call by the voice of the congregation; for, as the minister is maintained by a common subscription, it is deemed but fair that those who pay for, should choose, their own pastor.

He was not, however, altogether so fortunate as might have been expected, in this point of view; for either now, or after his return from abroad, he exhibited his powers in various chapels in the west of England, but failed completely in the object of his mission, and this merely, perhaps, from want of perseverance. He possessed sufficient gravity and decorum indeed, but he was defi-

cient in what was then termed *unction*: he preached up morals and good works, but he did not dwell sufficiently on grace, faith, and the mysteries.

It is not here meant to decide between the young candidate and his audience; certain it is, that he was accustomed, at a latter period of his life, familiarly to detail all the particulars of his rejection; and to relate the dilemma in which he was now placed, by not attending to the good advice he had received from the leading men of his own sect.

As no employment was likely to be found in England, Mr. Cogan, who was of an adventurous turn, determined to go abroad. He accordingly sailed for Holland; and, finding that one of the officiating ministers of the English church at Amsterdam wished to return to Great Britain, he was nominated his assistant, and supplied his place, in a very respectable manner, during an absence of considerable duration. But, as he was not admitted on the Dutch establishment, and a provision was still to be sought, he determined, from this, and a variety of other considerations, to change his profession. Mr. Cogan accordingly turned the current of his studies from theology towards medicine; and, after a short visit to England,—during which he appears to have preached several times, and with increased reputation and effect,—he set out for Leyden. This celebrated university was then the school of physic for all Europe; and thither students repaired, from every quarter of the world. For these advantages it was entirely indebted to the genius and character of one man,—the illustrious Herman Boerhaave, born at Voorhout in 1688; who commenced his career, like the subject of the present memoir, as a divine; but, in consequence of some ill-founded accusations relative to *spinousism*, he abandoned the church, and became the first medical practitioner of his day.

It was in the same edifice, where this celebrated professor once delivered his lectures to a crowded audience, that Mr. Cogan studied under the auspices of his successors. After remaining in that city for some time, he pronounced, and afterwards published, his *inaugural dissertation*; the subject of which serves to prove, that thus early the vital powers of the human body, together with their mode of action, and the possibility of restoring them when suspended, had engaged his most earnest attention.

tion. This, at a future period of his life, led, as we shall soon see, to a great, humane, and noble object.

After taking the degree of M.D. the subject of this memoir determined to marry, and settle in life. Miss Green, the daughter of a respectable merchant at Amsterdam, had long been the object of his choice; and with this lady he obtained a very considerable fortune: she also appears to have been a very amiable and a very accomplished woman.

Dr. Cogan resided, during his long stay in Holland, in various cities of that republic,—as it was then called; particularly Amsterdam, Leyden, and Rotterdam. He, indeed, was accustomed to practice generally as a physician; but he seems to have addicted himself chiefly to the *obstetric art*. He accordingly obtained considerable repute; and was frequently called in to assist in the families of many wealthy and distinguished personages.

He appears at one period to have resided, for a considerable time, at Zuylestein, in the parish of Leersum, not far from Wyk, a place connected with English history, and still appertaining to an English nobleman.* This was at a time, we believe, when he had abandoned all his professional avocations, and was enabled to live like a private gentleman. He himself, at a latter epoch of his life, describes his place of abode, in a letter to a friend,—of which the following is an extract:—“This mansion was, in former days, the occasional residence of William the Third; and, for about three years, the constant habitation of your humble servant. It is one of the four hunting seats belonging to that prince,—which are situated in these quarters, at such convenient distances from each other, that, let the hare and the hounds, the fox, the partridge, the boar, and the wolf,—that, in extreme winters, visit these regions,—lead him where they please, they could not lead him far from home. The others are the palaces of Loo and Soesdyke, also in the province of Utrecht; and Dieren, in the province of Guelderland.

“Zuylestein is now the property of the Earl of Rochford, who is descended from the *Nassau* family. The late earl, during a visit he paid some years ago, was so charmed with the rural situation of this palace, that he proposed

to himself the pleasure of paying it frequent visits. The design was not put in execution, and the reputed salubrity of the soil was, at that period, a powerful inducement to make it my abode.

“As I (afterwards) passed by its venerable turret, rising above the lofty trees, that had so frequently and affectionately beckoned me home, from every rural excursion, I felt an agreeable—a disagreeable—compound sensation, at being at once an intimate acquaintance and an inadmissible stranger.

“It is the general opinion that kings never sleep! It is reported, that they lie on beds of thorns, and that their brows are encircled with pungent cares which keep them constantly awake. If this be the case, they must bring their thorns and their nightcaps with them, for I never slept more comfortably in my life than in the very bed where it is supposed his* majesty tossed and tumbled about, like (with all due respect to majesty,) a porpoise portending a storm. The only thing that kept me awake the first night, was the splendour of the furniture. I thought it was a pity to close my eyes upon rich tapestry, silk damask curtains, chairs and settees of crimson velvet, fringed with gold. Morpheus, however, finally subdued Plutus; and familiarity, with all this grandeur, bred neglect, but not contempt.”

About the year 1772, Dr. Cogan, now accompanied by his wife, appears to have returned to London. They immediately took a house in one of the most crowded streets of the city, where, instead of enjoying the fine air and refreshing prospects of Zuylestein, in the province of Utrecht, they seemed to have resumed their old quarters in Amsterdam. Here, however, he either became acquainted for the first time, or at least renewed his former communications with the Drs. Lettsome, Goldsmith, and Mr. Hawes, the last of whom (then a respectable medical practitioner,) soon after obtained the degree of M.D. and was elected physician to the Surry Dispensary.

About this epoch, was first conceived the idea of an Institution, that afterwards obtained the appellation of the *Humane Society*; and of which here follows a brief history. Many celebrated writers, both at home and abroad, had been long aware of the fallacy of the received

* The Earl of Rochford.

* William III.

criteria

[March 1,

riteria of dissolution; and a paper was read several years ago before the Royal Society, pointing out the probabilities of a multitude of persons being buried, while *animation was suspended only*, and not destroyed. No proper plan, however, was formed, or even thought of, until Dr. Cogan, in 1773, profiting by what he had seen accomplished with great ease in Holland, conceived the propriety, as well as practicability, of establishing a similar institution in England. He accordingly, in the course of that year, translated and published, "Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam, for the Recovery of Persons apparently Drowned." To this was appended the rules, regulations, and premiums of this very laudable association.

On perusing the work, Dr. Hawes, who had long turned the bent of his mind to the same subject, immediately embraced the project with ardor. In 1774, these two physicians exerted themselves, and that too with no ordinary degree of zeal and success, to attract the public attention to a subject, the obvious purport of which, was to save the lives of their fellow creatures, by means equally simple and efficacious. Many respectable individuals came,—or rather *rushed* forward,—upon this occasion; and, such, in a short time, was the number and wealth of the subscribers, that a considerable sum was obtained, and a benevolent institution formed, in 1774, with a promptitude and alacrity, which could not have been surpassed, and perhaps not equalled, in any other country in the known world. At a General Court of Directors of "the Humane Society," in 1776, Dr. Towers, who presided as chairman, acknowledged the merits of its two founders, in a speech, of which we shall only here transcribe two or three paragraphs.

"To the well-known humanity of Dr. Hawes, and to that activity of benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this society, in a great degree, owes its origin. The reasonableness and utility of an institution of this kind had been very early seen by him; and, therefore, he had laboured to promote it with a diligence and an ardour that would ever do him honour.

"Indeed," adds he, "before the establishment of this society, Dr. Hawes had publicly established rewards, for notice to be brought him of any persons in such situations, within a reasonable distance from his habitation, as those

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who are now the objects of this institution. That circumstance affords the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design; and, since that period, by joining his worthy colleague, Dr. Cogan, in adopting the necessary measures for establishing the present society, he has performed a real service to his country!"

No sooner were the first difficulties, incident to new plans, surmounted, than poets, painters, physicians, philosophers, and divines, seemed to unite in the praise and support of the present undertaking. All objections were now silenced; and all prejudices triumphed over: while the benefits conferred were not confined to England alone, but imitated by, and diffused throughout, the neighbouring states. In 1778, His Majesty accepted the gold medal of the society; and, in 1784, became its avowed* patron. On this occasion, he was pleased to grant a plot of ground, near the Serpentine River, for the erection of a receiving house; and this was soon after furnished with an apparatus of unrivalled excellence, for the restoration of such unhappy persons as had recourse to self-destruction by way of putting a period to their miseries. It was justly observed, on this occasion, "That the philanthropist might here survey the improved, and ingenious contrivance, of human art, not to destroy, but to save and preserve, life."

It appears, from recurring to the transactions of the society, during a course of ten years only, (from 1774, to 1784,) that about 3000 persons had been rescued from premature death within that period. What contributed not a little to the popularity of the plan, was an annual procession at the London Tavern, of persons restored to life, by the means here alluded to; and it was then that the Doctors Cogan and Hawes must have enjoyed the most rapturous pleasure:—

To see the vital spark return,
Reanimate the faded cheek;
Life's feeble spark rekindled burn,
And give what language cannot speak.

A few years after this, Dr. Cogan returned to Holland, and soon after undertook a journey into Germany. On this occasion, in company with a friend, he proceeded along the banks of the Rhine, as far as Frankfort. He afterwards descended that noble river, and

* From this moment, it assumed the appellation of the "Royal Humane Society."

enjoyed

enjoyed all its luxuriant, romantic, and beautiful prospects. On his coming back to England, he arranged his notes; and, in 1791, published two very entertaining and interesting volumes, in the form of letters.

In 1794, appeared a volume by him in quarto, entitled, "The Works of the late Professor Camper, on the connexion between the Science of Anatomy, and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Statuary," &c. This was a translation.—In 1800, he published, a "Philosophical Treatise on the Passions;" and, in 1807, an "Ethical Treatise on the Passions." In 1812, he appears to have again recurred to the studies of his earlier days; for, in the course of that year, appeared, "Disquisitions on the Characteristic Excellencies of Christianity."—To conclude the literary portion of his life, it can be here asserted, from undoubted authority, for the first time, that he was the author of "John Bunyan, jun."

It remains now to be mentioned, that Dr. Cogan always entertained a taste for agriculture. To indulge this, he obtained a considerable spot of land at South Wraxall, near Bath, on which he resided for some years. While there, he displayed no common degree of talent in the management of his corn, and grass and cattle; and is said to have farmed to considerable advantage. Indeed, if we are to judge by the premiums obtained by him, he must have excelled most of his neighbours, in several branches of rural economy.

Meanwhile, time slipped silently away, and Dr. Cogan, who had lost his

wife many years before, had now become a very old man. Yet he appears to have been still exempt from that debility, and those arthritic pains, which generally accompany extreme age. His death occurred at the house of his younger brother, the Rev. E. Cogan, a respectable dissenting minister, who resides at Higham Hill, Walthamstow. The immediate cause of his demise appeared to be a cold, which was accompanied by an asthma, to the latter of which he had been liable, almost every winter, for many years past. The vigour of his mind, however, remained unimpaired to the last. Conscious of his approaching end, he conversed with his usual vivacity, and looked forward to death with a serenity and composure, that excited the admiration of all who beheld him. His departure was perfectly easy, for he expired without a struggle or a groan, after having participated in a slight refreshment, in which he seemed to find satisfaction.

Thus died, on February 2, 1818, when he had nearly completed the 82d year of his age, Dr. Thomas Cogan, a man every way respectable and estimable. He chiefly dedicated his studies to theology and morals; and his active exertions to the advancement of agriculture. He delighted in travelling into foreign countries, with a view of attaining information for himself, and instruction for others; and it was owing to this laudable species of curiosity, that he was enabled to become one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

The Earl of Oxford to Dean Swift.

July 27, 1714.

IF I tell my dear friend the value I put upon his undeserved friendship, it will look like suspecting you or myself. Though I have had no power since 25th July, 1713, I believe now, as a private man, I may prevail to renew your licence of absence conditionally; you will be present with me, for tomorrow morning I shall be *private person*. When I have settled my domestic affairs here, I go to Wimble; thence, alone, to Herefordshire. If I have not tired you, *tête à tête*, fling away so much time upon me, who love you: and I believe, in the mass of souls, ours were placed near each other.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 309.

I send you an imitation of Dryden, as I went to Kensington:—

To serve with love,
And shed your blood,
Approved is above,
But here below,
Th' examples shew,
'Tis fatal to be good.

Birch's MSS. 4291.

Notes delivered to her Majesty, by Ralph Rabbards.

Speciall brief remembrances of such moste pleasante serviceable and rare inventions as I have by longe studdie and chardgeable practice founde out, the which I holde myselfe bounde in dutie to offer with this lerned worke

T

unto

vnto your mat^e, as the firste fruits of my labor, the w^{ch}, or any parts thereof, I shall be reddy to perform and put in execution at as small chardge, and to a greate part, as any other ingeniors or practitioners of Christendome, when it shall please your sacred majestie to commaunde me, not hitherto performed by any before myself, &c.

Waters of purest substance from odors, flowers, fruites, and herbes, wholesomest and fittest, and of greatest virtue, and first distild by desensory, depured, and rectified, clere as christall, wth his owne onlie prop vertue, taste and odor contyninge many yeres. One spoonefull is better than a gallon of other for any prynce or noble person, or any that love their healthe for medycyne, inward or outward, where other doe much more hurte then good, beinge unaptly distilled and invenomed by the evill qualitie of the mettalyne stilles and other defectes.

Water for odors moste sweete and delicate, of many severall kyndes, both simple and compounde.

Water of violetts, jilly flowers, and pinekes, and contynue not, nor retayne their not their owne prop. odors and vertues, excepte they be distilled very cunningly and fitly, by desensory, or their odours beinge helpen by other meanes: they are not medicinable.

A most precious and excellent water to purifie, preserve, and fasten the teeth, and with good order to keep them, that they shall never decay nor corrupte; moste wholesome, pleasant, and comfortable.

A water that taketh awaye inflammations, rumes, swellings, colde griefes, colde gowtes, aches, and other paynes, and healeth dangerous woundes, ulcers, sores, and the hardest disceases with greate effecte and wonderfull speede; and, in myne opynyon, farre exceedeth the farre fatched balmes.

Waters for the eyes prooved of many, as well for preserving and comforting the sight, as to restore that which is lost.

Waters to clense and keepe brighte the skynne and fleshe, and preserve it in its pifft state.

Speciall Observations concerninge the Preparations for Fireworks.

Salt peter might be refyned, that the powder made thereof mighte be of double the force; so that one pound may serve as many shots, and as stronge, as two poundes of that that is comonly used, and less chardge in carriage;

and, many other wayes, is apter and better for service.

That salt peter, mineral, sulphur, pitch, asphaltum, liequidum and drye, and manye other like drugs, might be founde in the dominions of your Mat^e, wth we wante and paye moste extreamely for. And God knoweth what gayne and glorye might redounde to your Mat^e and country, if skilful and honest men were employed therein.

Oyles, both simple and composed, to be distilled for fire-works, there is none to be bought or had: he that will have them, must make them.

A flying fire, wth shall, without ordynance, and farre of, wonderfully annoye any battayle, towne, or campe, and disperse even as if it did rayne fire; and the devydinge fires beinge coted, and made flyinge, maye touche many places, and leave them all burninge, very temble bothe to men and horse.

A trident or mace, for many notable effectes, both for shotte, and to sette any thinge on fire: a very apt instrument, and most soldier-like, bothe for horsemen and footmen.

Balles of mettle to throwe into shippes, to enter in campes in the night; likewise in streights or breaches,—especially in battayles: and to have the said balles of all heighthes, diameters, and quantities, of a righte composition to divide in as many partes, and of such thicknes, as it should; and to delyver a thousand at once among the enemyes, with small chardge of ordynance, or other instrumentes; and to powre as much fire as your Mat^e will upon any place.

A shotte for great ordynance, to pierce deeper than any other shotte, and sett on fire whatsoever it strike through, or striketh in. A moste noble ingen,—specially for sea service.

A firy chariott with horses, such as never was known or hearde of for any prynce, or man of greate valor or virtue, to be in the field or battayle.

A firy chariott without horses, to runne upon the battaile, and disorder it; that no man shall be able to abide or come nigh the same; and will be directed even as men will, to tourne, to staye, or come directly backe, upon any presente danger, or ells to followe and chase the enemye in their flight.

Mynes of fire and fire-works, both for sea and lande, to overthrowe or make havocke of all whatsoever a man will destroye.

To make that small shotte shall doe greater execution then the shotte that hath hitherto binne known; yet where 1000 are now shotte, and not ten men fall, it will appear, by good demonstration and experience, that ten shotte of 1000 shall hardly misse, goode order being observed.

A target of proofoe, with his rest and loope-hole, whereby men are notably defended, and encouraged to the attempting of manye greate matters in service. Tenne of theise targetts are sufficiente to defende an hundred shotte, as if they were behinde a wall.

A musket or calyver, wth dyvers strange and forcible shotte, which no armour will hold out at three quarters of a mile or more; and will also become a most forcible weapon in the hande, as good as a Pollux; and, in a trice, become a p fill shotte agayne.

An arme pike, which a weak man maye use or handle very reddily, with such force as a man will not thinke, and the same pike will also become a very good shotte at all tymes. But, when they come to the very pushe, they be moste terrible, both the shotte and the weapon.

A carriage, in manner of a wall or curteyne, to defende men from shotte, in approching any sconce or other force; and will be transformed into as many different shapes of fortification as men will; and also be as tents or lodgings, drye above heade and from the grounde; and also very offensive, and of greate fury,—whereof I wishe your excellente Ma^{tie} were furnished, but as secrette as I could keepe them in myne owne harte, for some greate daye of service.

A meanes whereby our plowe horses, carte jades, and hackneys, maye be made to doe greater service in our own countrey, then the launces or argulators, or any horsemen of other nations, can possibly be able to doe in their ordinary services.

A vessel, in manner of a gally or galliotte, to passe upon the seas and ryvers without oars or sayle, against wynde and tyde, swifter then any that ever hath bynne seene, of wonderful effect,—both for intelligence, and many other admirable employtes, as most beyond the expectation of man.

Matters to be prepared, and had in reddynes.

Calibashes, cases, hollow trunckes, and other instruments of small chardge, and greate effecte, for the services of

your Ma^{tie} and country many wayes; which have bynne more chardgeable to me than they would be to your Ma^{tie}, if good order might be taken therein; for some workmen have taken my money, and have spoiled my modells and devices; and I could never gette my money, the ingions, nor yet my modells agayne; and the devises in some sort made publique, w^{ch} I woulde have kepte secrete. But, if it pleased God to put into your royall harte, both for his owne glorie, the glorie of your excellent Ma^{tie}, and your valiant nation and subjectes, to erecte some academy, or place of study and practice, of ingenious, pollitique, and learned men, and apt artificers,—as in a corporation or body pollitique; maintayned p^{tly} by your Ma^{tie}, and p^{tly} by your nobilitie, your clergie, and your comons, for theis most noble effectes. And, whereas many corporations, societies of artes, faculties, and misteries, have bynne erected, founded, and franchised, with many honorable guiftes, liberties, and freedoms, by your Majestie's most worthy progenitors; but never any comparable to this in glorie to your Ma^{tie}, and the safetie and conforte of your country and people,—w^{ch} every virtuous and good-mynded man would willingly further and maintayne for their owne good and safetie, and to the p^{petuall} glorie of your Ma^{tie} and your people and valiante nation; that ingenious pollicies might throughly joyne with strength and valiant hartes of men. The which I referre to your Ma^{tie}'s moste deepe consideration for the service of my country,—holdinge myself thereby fully every waye dischardged in dutie, bothe towards your Ma^{tie} and my countrie.

Your Ma^{tie}'s most loyal subiecte
and faithfull servant,

RAPHE RABARDS.

At your honor's pleasure and leisure, I shall so satisfie your lordship, that you shall not doubt of the p^{formance} of them, w^{ch} none shall knowe but her Ma^{tie} and your honor.

Lansdown MSS. 121.

Letter to Secretary Walsingham against Stage Plays.

The daily abuse of stage plays is such an offence to the godly, and so great a hinderance to the Gospel, as the Papists do exceedingly rejoice at the blemish thereof; and not without cause: for every day in the week the players' bills are set up in sundry places of the city,—some in the name of her Majesty's men,

men, some the Earl of Leicester's, some the Earl of Oxford's, the Lord Admiral's, and divers others; so that, when the bells toll to the lecturers, the trumpets sound to the stagers. The play-houses are pestered, when the churches are naked: at the one it is not possible to get a place, at the other void seats are plenty. It is a woeful sight to see 200

proud players jet in their silks, when 500 poor people starve in the streets. But, if this mischief must be tolerated, let every stage in London pay a weekly pension to the poor, that *ex hoc malo preveniat aliquid bonum*. But it were rather to be wished, that players might be used as Apollo did his laughing *semel in anno*. *Harl. MSS. 286.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

NAPOLEON'S SOLILOQUY, ON ARRIVING AT THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

LIFE is a dream! and is it come to this?
Is this the dismal end of all my greatness;
To be chain'd down, like felon, to this rock,
This naked rock, wash'd by the eternal sea;
Myself the sport of all my enemies?
Where are my crowns, my sceptres, and my
robes,
My golden palaces, and men of state?
Where are those shouts of glorious victory,
Which burst upon my ear like thunder-claps,
And shook the air up to the welkin's face?
How many dauntless spirits, braving death,
Burning for plumes of glory, have I led
Up to the thundering cannon's dreadful
mouth!
How oft has smiling Fortune crown'd my head,
And lov'd me as her own—her darling son!
I have seen kings and emperors at my feet,
Begging for mercy,—which I gave to them.
Once as a god, I sat with Victory
On the same throne, which proudly then o'er-
look'd
The fairest part of Europe's spacious fields!
Now am I fallen indeed! yes—fallen indeed!
Yet I shall rise again, on Eagle's wings.—
Avaunt Despair!
Still I will live, 'tis cowardice to die,—
I've conquer'd others,—I'll subdue myself,—
Which is far nobler: never shall Despair
Reign over me, or crush me to the ground.
I'll arm myself against Adversity,
And, like this fearless rock whereon I stand,
I'll dash her roaring billows back again;
Or rush to meet the tide,—then mount the
waves,
And tread them under-foot. I am prepar'd,...
Let the worst come that can,—I am prepar'd,—
My spirit is wrapt up in triple brass,
And I'll sit down in sweet tranquillity.

Dec. 17, 1817.

G. G. F.

THE POLITICAL MILLENNIUM, OR UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

BY W. MONRO.

[From an unpublished Poem in MS.]

PEWSIA was won, Hella the triumph rued,
Great Carthage fell, but Rome became sub-
dued,—
And these have pass'd away, their glory never;
That lives to shine through time and space
for ever.

The spirit which was their's hath never slept,
Each age hath felt it, but in chains it wept;
And it is our's,—our children must inherit
The undying impulse of that deathless spirit!
But is it doomed to struggle in the chain,
Oh must our children feel its fire in vain?
Entombed, tho' living, in the heart, its tears
In drops of blood will fall upon the years
That ling'ring pass, discolour'd o'er its prison,
Till free and fleet, to light and life arisen,
Welcome the thunder! rather let it drive,
'Twill cleave its fetters, or its dungeon rive;
'Twill give man freedom,—freedom or a grave;
Better to die, than live to be a slave.
Sweet are the fields where Freedom's steps
hath been,—
They breathe in balm, and smile in freshest
green:
But, oh! how fair, where Freedom's blood
hath flowed,
When in her glory she hath proudly glowed;
And, tho' her lion-heart was rent in twain,
And life was writhing in its mortal pain,
She hung upon the foe, and breath'd a sigh,—
That man for Liberty but once can die!
Yes, Spartan, yes! and mighty Hampden too!
Where rolled your life-blood purpling with its
hue,—
A holiness so sacred there will dwell,
The soul will feel it like a heavenly spell;
And pilgrims, as the hallow'd plains they pass,
And silent tread upon the tender grass,
Will feel as if a spirit breathed around,
Pure, glorious on the heart to sink and 'sound
Through every feeling: yea, like Music sweet,
Where all of harmony and rapture meet.
And every blade of grass on which they tread,
And every breeze that blows above their head,
Will seem as filled with consciousness and
feeling,
With thoughts and words, through all the
bosom stealing.

Persia was won, Hella the triumph rued,
Great Carthage fell, but Rome became sub-
dued,
And there are conquests where the conqueror
sins,
That blight his glory, when his shame begins;
And that will turn to woe, and in the end
The might that conquer'd overthrow and rend.
And such has been our strife, where man with
man
Hath fought like fiend, to end where he began:
A jar of pride and mad insatiate lust,
Crushing all good and Liberty to dust;

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And in the jar men's spirits too are worn,
Beneath their broken hopes and glory shorn :
Like madmen have they fought, and then the
pains,
When rousing from the dream, they wake in
chains.
Despots have leagued, and darkness hath
arisen,
Join'd in their fatal work, and Freedom's
prison
Is darken'd in the gloom ; and man doth seem
As if he walked in a despairing dream.
He is becalmed upon a stagnant sea,
That spreads around him still and loathsomely,
Engendering vice and every human ill,
Staying the energies of thought and will ;
When life all idly stands, nor ebbs, nor flows,
But into rankness and stagnation grows.
And must this be ? No,—thanks be to that
soul,*
That lived in endless circles still to roll,
Creating still, and beaming round its light,
It stamp'd on man its majesty and might.
Liberty, Liberty ! with thee to sleep
Is glorious ; rest of thee we can but weep,
Again thy voice will speak in thunder peals,—
The heavens now blacken, as the storm
reveals ;
The winds are forth, and on their rapid
wheels
They bear it scowling onward, redly charged
With wrath indignant, swelling and enlarged :
Let tyrants tremble, for that gathering cloud
Will fall upon them—a sepulchral shroud.
Clouds grow around the earth so dark and dun,
Yet from behind them gleams the setting sun ;
And through the mournful veil his pillar'd
beams,
In golden columns, waving in their streams,
Fall o'er the chequer'd landscape softly
sleeping ;
And still they glisten there, though Earth is
weeping :
The storm is nigh, and yet those lovely rays
So fondly linger, and so sweetly blaze ;
And every ray the kindest there is felt,
Like sympathy on hearts that thrill and melt ;
Yea, rest embosom'd warm those loving tints,
As love on kindred hearts its image prints.
But see ! an envious cloud of fiercest hue,
The blackest of the black, steals o'er the view ;
And through it shoots one red and bloody ray,
Ere it hath closed on the portentous day :
"That fiery ray did seem his last farewell—
Hush, hear ye not the whirlwind's wrathful
swell !
Away with fear ! the Sun hath left the skies,
More joyously upon the morn to rise ;
Yon is the golden portal of his shrine,
Its diamond columns now have ceas'd to shine.
When Cæsar fell, with blood the marble
gush'd,
As through his wounds his mighty spirit
rush'd :
The Sun's last ray on tyranny is blood,
And that must flow from it an ample flood ;
It is the signal :" Freedom rouses then,
Burning with all her wrongs in high-born
men,—

* Napoleon Bonaparte.

Such as that mighty Greek, when Greece was
glorious,
And Liberty around her shone victorious ;
Such as that Roman, who the waves among
Stood singly battling with the hostile throng ;
Or he who reckless spurred amid the foe,
E'er Rome should fall beneath their victor
blow.

The storm is up,—it lifts its fearful voice,
Or death or victory is now the choice :
The souls of millions in that cry are speaking,
The tears and groans of ages past are breaking
In a hot stream of blood, like the Red Sea,
To close for ever over tyranny.
Those dungeon'd spirits, by its hate consumed,
In rayless, tongueless, darkness deep en-
tomb'd ;
Those throngs of martyrs, who have proudly
dar'd,
Burning with mighty hope and high award,
And there too Persecution's fated train,
Who lived in peril, and who died in pain,—
Forth in that long dread cry their spirits burst,
Embodied in wrath, through ages nurst ;
The spirit of their spirit there is sent,
Charged with the thunder, with the lightning
blent ;
And, as from land to land transverse it wheels,
It breathes through all, and all its impulse
feels.
And Gallia hears it in her blood and tears,
And in her giant strength once more she rears ;
Her Genius o'er her heroes' dust is weeping,
Amid the remnants of her glory sleeping :
There's not a fragment then the earth that
strews,
Mingled in ruin's melancholy hues,
But speaks a heart that firmly burst and died,
Stemming the course of tyranny and pride :
Each broken column still with blood is reeking,
And every drop upon the marble's speaking ;
Yes, in that blood, the souls that there have
bled,
Embodied in its dark undying red,
Cry out for retribution ! 'tis a cry,
Return'd by crackling thunders from on high.
From every side it rolls, and still the voice,
"Or death or liberty is now the choice!"
Goes blended forth upon the whirlwind fleet,
And oceans bend beneath its flying feet :
Yes ! for there moves the soul of Liberty,
At whose approaches fled the yielding sea.
What can resist it ? 'Tis the lava sweeping,
The quivering earthquake, or the thunder
leaping ;
Its voice is the volcano, and its eye
The volumed lightning of an angry sky ;
Its wrath the roaring tempest, and its breath
Blows in the hurricane the blast of Death.
"Or death or liberty," it sounds afar !
The joyous Andes, dim mid clouds of war,
Return the note ; along yon eastern clime
It echoes o'er the wreck of slumb'ring time ;
And through those ruins it will breathe anew,
Array'd in glory, brighten'd in each hue
Of growing light and greatness ; there 'twill
dwell
In every sun-beam, quickening like a spell,
Springing within the heart, and then returning,
Warm as those sun-beams in the bosom
burning ;

And

[March 1,

And this through earth will be its dwelling,
never
From that dear fountain of its life to sever.

TO B. R. HAYDON,
THE PAINTER :

On the Anonymous Attacks that have been made upon him, his Style of Art, his Pupils, and his Works.

BY JAS. ELMES, ARCHITECT.

"Men that make envy and crooked malice nourishment, dare bite the best." —Shakspeare.

HEED not, my friend, the hateful taunts and jeers
That rival-hating envy 'gainst thy fame
Ejects, to blacken thy transcendent name,
And foil thy bold atten— which sneers
At all it cannot ape, and keenly fears

That mighty scheme of art, which dignifies
Thy youthful brows with Honour's glorious
prize,
And crowns thee greatest of thy bold compeers.
Thy fame, I first foretold, was first to raise
To thy renown an humble verse, and still
Will unappall'd assert thy worthiness.
But still proceed,—claim your dear country's
praise

For raising thus in finer arts her skill,
And be the *British Raffaelle* for thy glo-
riousness.

Feb. 2, 1818.

* * * *The lines on the unfortunate Varie are inadmissible.—The Traveller's Dog is not sufficiently finished.—We doubt the British spirit of two or three score of Elegies which have been sent us on a lamented female.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT, seen on the COAST of NORTH AMERICA.

A COMMITTEE of the Linnaean Society of New England have published a pamphlet relative to a large marine serpent, seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August 1817. It is stated, in a preliminary advertisement, that, in the month of August 1817, it being currently reported, on various authorities, that an animal of very singular appearance had been recently and repeatedly seen in the harbour of Gloucester, Cape Ann, thirty miles from Boston, the Linnaean Society of New England, in a meeting holden at Boston on the 18th of August, appointed the Hon. John Davis, Jacob Bigelow, M.D. and Francis C. Gray, esq. a committee to collect evidence with regard to the existence and appearance of such animal.

The following report was in consequence made by that intelligent and active committee.

On the 19th of August they wrote to the Hon. Lonson Nash, of Gloucester, requesting him to examine upon oath some of the inhabitants of that town with regard to the appearance of this animal.

In answer to it, they received from Mr. Nash a letter, dated 28th August, enclosing eight depositions, duly certified. They also wrote to Mr. Samuel Davis, of Plymouth, on the 1st September, requesting him to examine upon oath some respectable man of that place, with regard to the appearance of an animal, said to have been seen there in

the year 1815, and to resemble the one lately seen near Gloucester.

Letter from Mr. Nash to the Committee.

Gloucester, Aug. 28, 1817.

Gentlemen,

I have most cheerfully complied with your request, and I send you, herewith, the testimony that I have taken. The deponents were interrogated separately, no one knowing what the others had testified; and, though they differ in some few particulars, still, for the most part, they agree.

I am confident, from my own observation, that Mr. Allen is mistaken, as to the motion of the animal. His motion is vertical. I saw him, on the 14th instant, for nearly half an hour. I should judge he was two hundred and fifty yards from me, when the nearest. I saw him twice with the glass for a short time, and at other times with the naked eye. At that distance, I could not take in the two extremes of the animal that were visible, at one view, with a glass. His manner of turning is well described in Messrs. Pearson's and Goffney's depositions. The persons who have deposed before me, are men of fair and unblemished characters. The interrogatories that you sent to me were all put to the witnesses; but, generally, I have omitted inserting them in the depositions, when the witnesses declared their inability to answer them.

I think Mr. Allen is likewise mistaken, as to the distinct portions of the animal that were visible, at one time. I saw, at no time, more than eight distinct portions; though more may have been visible; still, I cannot believe that fifty distinct portions were seen, at one time. I believe the animal to be straight, and that the apparent

parent bunches were caused by his vertical motion.

FIRST DEPOSITION.

I, AMOS STORY, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, mariner, depose and say: That on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1817, I saw a strange marine animal, that I believe to be a serpent, at the southward and eastward of Ten-Pound Island, in the harbour in said Gloucester. It was between the hours of twelve and one o'clock when I first saw him, and he continued in sight for an hour and half. I was sitting on the shore, and was about twenty rods from him when he was the nearest to me. His head appeared shaped much like the head of the sea turtle, and he carried his head from ten to twelve inches above the surface of the water. His head at that distance appeared larger than the head of any dog that I ever saw. From the back part of his head to the next part of him that was visible, I should judge to be three or four feet. He moved very rapidly through the water, I should say a mile in two, or at most in three, minutes. I saw no bunches on his back. On this day, I did not see more than ten or twelve feet of his body. I likewise saw, what I believe to be the same animal this day, viz. the twenty-third of August, A.D. 1817. This was in the morning, about seven o'clock. He then lay perfectly still, extended on the water, and I should judge that I saw fifty feet of him at least.

I should judge that I was forty rods from him this day. I had a good spy-glass both days when I saw him. I continued looking at him about half an hour, and he remained still and in the same position, until I was called away. Neither his head nor tail were visible. His colour appeared to be a dark brown, and, when the sun shone upon him, the reflection was very bright. I thought his body was about the size of a man's body.

SECOND DEPOSITION.

I, SOLOMON ALLEN 3d, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, ship-master, depose and say: That I have seen a strange marine animal, that I believe to be a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester. I should judge him to be between eighty and ninety feet in length, and about the size of a half barrel, apparently having joints from his head to his tail. I was about one hundred and fifty yards from him, when I judged him to be of the size of a half barrel. His head formed something like the head of the rattle snake, but nearly as large as the head of a horse. When he moved on the surface of the water, his motion was slow, at times playing about in circles, and sometimes moving nearly straight forward. When he disappeared, he sunk apparently directly down, and would next appear at two hundred yards from where he disappeared, in two

minutes. His colour was a dark brown, and I did not discover any spots upon him.

Question. When did you first see this animal?

Answer. I saw him on the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of August, A.D. 1817.

Q. How often, and how long at a time?

A. I was in a boat on the twelfth inst. and was around him several times, within one hundred and fifty yards of him. On the thirteenth inst. I saw him nearly all the day, from the shore. I was on the beach, nearly on a level with him, and most of the time he was from one hundred and fifty to three hundred yards from me. On the fourteenth, I saw him but once, and had not so good a view of him.

Q. What parts of it were above the surface of the water, and how high?

A. Its joints, or bunches, appeared about eight or ten inches above the surface of the water.

Q. Did it bend its body up and down in moving, or to the right and left?

A. He moved to the right and left.

Q. How many distinct portions of it were out of water, at one time?

A. I should say fifty distinct portions.

Q. Did it appear smooth or rough?

A. It appeared rough and scaly.

Q. Had it ears, horns, or any other appendages?

A. I perceived none.

Q. How did its tail terminate?

A. He seemed to taper towards (what I thought) his tail, though I had no distinct view of his tail.

Q. Did it utter any sound?

A. Not in my hearing.

Q. Did it appear to pursue, avoid, or notice any thing?

A. It appeared to me to avoid the boat where I was, though afterwards I saw him make towards a boat, in which was Mr. Goffney and others.

Q. Did you see more than one?

A. I did not.

Q. How many persons saw it?

A. Twenty or thirty persons were in view of me.

Q. Did he open his mouth when you saw him, and, if so, how wide?

A. Yes, when I looked at him from the shore with a glass, at about two hundred yards distance, his mouth appeared to be open about ten inches. I had no glass, when I saw him from the boat.

Q. Did he carry his head above the surface of the water?

A. Yes, at times, about two feet, then again he would carry the top of his head just on the surface of the water.

Q. Did he turn short and quick, and what was the form of the curve that he made, when he turned?

A. He turned short and quick, and the first

first part of the curve that he made in turning resembled the link of a chain; but when his head came parallel with his tail, his head and tail appeared near together.

THIRD DEPOSITION.

I, EPES ELLERY, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, ship master, depose and say: That, on the 14th day of August 1817, I saw a sea animal that I thought to be a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester.

I was on an eminence, near low-water mark, and about thirty feet above the level of the sea, when I saw him. I should judge that he was about one hundred and fifty fathoms from me. I saw the upper part of his head, and I should say about forty feet of the animal. He appeared to me to have joints, about the size of a two-gallon keg. I was looking at him with a spy-glass, when I saw him open his mouth, and his mouth appeared like that of the serpent; the top of his head appeared flat. His motion when he turned was quick, but I will not express an opinion of his velocity. The first part of the curve that he made in turning was of the form of a staple, and, as he approached towards his tail, he came near his body with his head, and then ran parallel with his tail, and his head and tail then appeared together.

Q. At what time of the day did you see him?

A. It was a little after sun-set.

Q. What parts of it were above the surface of the water, and how high?

A. I did not count the number of bunches, but they appeared about six inches above the surface of the water.

Q. Were its sinuosities vertical or horizontal?

A. Vertical.

Q. Did it appear to pursue, avoid, or notice any thing?

A. It did not appear to avoid any thing. He appeared to be amusing himself, though there were several boats not far from him.

Q. Did you see more than one?

A. I did not.

Q. How many persons saw it?

A. There were fifteen or twenty persons, near where I was.

FOURTH DEPOSITION.

I, WILLIAM H. FOSTER, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, merchant, depose and say: That, on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1817, I first saw an uncommon sea animal, that I believe to have been a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester. When I first discovered him, his head was above the surface of the water, perhaps ten inches, and he made but little progress through the water. He was apparently shaded with light colours. He afterwards went in different directions, leaving on the surface of the water, marks like those made by skating on the ice. Then he would move in a

straight line west, and would almost in an instant change his course to east, bringing his head, as near as I could judge, to where his tail was; or, in fact, to the extreme hinder part visible, raising himself, as he turned, six or eight inches out of water, and shewing a body at least forty-feet in length. On the seventeenth of August instant, I again saw him. He came into the harbour, occasionally exhibiting parts of his body, which appeared like rings or bunches. As he drew near, and when opposite to me, there rose from his head or the most forward part of him, a prong or spear about twelve inches in height, and six inches in circumference at the bottom, and running to a small point.

Q. Might not the prong or spear that you saw, have been the tongue of the serpent?

A. I thought not, as I saw the prong before I saw the head; but it might have been.

Q. At what distance was you when you saw the spear of the serpent?

A. I should judge forty rods; I had a spy-glass when I saw the prong or spear.

Q. Did the animal appear round?

A. He did.

Q. Did he appear jointed, or only serpentine?

A. He appeared jointed.

Q. Were its sinuosities vertical, or horizontal?

A. Vertical.

Q. What was its colour?

A. It appeared brown.

Q. Did it appear smooth or rough?

A. It appeared smooth.

Q. What was the size and shape of his head?

A. At the distance where I was, his head appeared as large as a man's head; but I cannot describe its shape.

Q. Did it appear to pursue, avoid, or notice objects?

A. I thought it appeared to notice objects.

Q. How fast did it move?

A. At the rate of a mile in a minute, at times, I have no doubt.

FIFTH DEPOSITION.

I, MATTHEW GAFFNEY, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, ship carpenter, depose and say: That on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1817, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, I saw a strange marine animal, resembling a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester. I was in a boat, and was within thirty feet of him. His head appeared full as large as a four-gallon keg; his body as large as a barrel, and his length that I saw, I should judge forty feet, at least. The top of his head was of a dark colour, and the under part of his head appeared nearly white, as did also several feet of his belly, that I saw. I supposed

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supposed and do believe that the whole of his belly was nearly white. I fired at him, when he was the nearest to me. I had a good gun, and took good aim. I aimed at his head, and think I must have hit him. He turned towards us immediately after I had fired, and I thought he was coming at us; but he sunk down and went directly under our boat, and made his appearance at about one hundred yards from where he sunk. He did not turn down like a fish, but appeared to settle directly down, like a rock. My gun carries a ball of eighteen to the pound; and I suppose there is no person in town more accustomed to shooting than I am: I have seen the same animal at several other times, but never had so good a view of him as on this day. His motion was vertical, like the caterpillar.

Q. How fast did it move?

A. I should say he moved at the rate of a mile in two, or at most three, minutes.

Q. Did it appear smooth or rough?

A. I thought it smooth, though I was endeavouring to take aim at him, and will not say positively that he was smooth, though that is still my belief.

Q. Does he turn quick and short, and, if so, what is the form of path that he makes in turning?

A. He turns quick and short, and the first part of the curve that he makes in turning is in the form of the staple; but his head seems to approach rapidly towards his body, his head and tail moving in opposite directions, and, when his head and tail come parallel, they appear almost to touch each other.

Q. Did he appear more shy, after you had fired at him?

A. He did not; but continued playing as before.

Q. Who was in the boat with you, when you fired at the serpent?

A. My brother Daniel, and Augustin M. Webber.

SIXTH DEPOSITION.

I, JAMES MANSFIELD, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, merchant, depose and say: That I saw a strange creature, of enormous length, resembling a serpent. I think this was on the fifteenth of August, A.D. 1817. I should say he was from forty to sixty feet in length, extended on the surface of the water, with his head above the water about a foot. He remained in this position but a short time, and he started off very quick, with much greater velocity than I have seen him move with at any other time. I saw bunches on his back about a foot in height, when he lay extended on the water. His colour appeared to me black, or very dark. It was a little before six o'clock P.M. when I saw him. I should say, he moved a mile in five or six minutes.

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Q. How near the shore was the serpent?

A. About one hundred and eighty yards from the shore, where I stood.

Q. Were its sinuosities vertical, or horizontal?

A. Vertical.

Q. What were the size and shape of its head; and had it ears, horns, or any other appendages?

A. His head appeared to be about the size of the crown of a hat, at the distance from whence I saw him. The shape of his head I cannot describe, and I saw no ears, horns, or other appendages. I had no spy-glass, and cannot describe him so minutely as I otherwise could. I have seen him at other times, but my view of him was not so good as on this day.

SEVENTH DEPOSITION.

I, JOHN JOHNSTON, jun. of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, of the age of seventeen years, depose and say: That, on the evening of the seventeenth day of August, A.D. 1817 between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, while passing from the shore in a boat, to a vessel lying in the harbour in said Gloucester, I saw a strange marine animal, that I believe to be a serpent, lying extended on the surface of the water. His length appeared to be fifty feet at least, and he appeared straight, exhibiting no protuberances. Capt. John Corliss and George Marble were in the boat with me. We were within two oars' length of him, when we first discovered him, and were rowing directly for him. We immediately rowed from him, and at first concluded to pass by his tail; but, fearing we might strike it with the boat, concluded to pass around his head, which we did, by altering our course. He remained in the same position, till we lost sight of him. We approached so near to him that I believe I could have reached him with my oar. There was not sufficient light to enable me to describe the animal.

EIGHTH DEPOSITION.

I, WILLIAM B. PEARSON, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, merchant, depose and say: That I have several times seen a strange marine animal that I believe to be a serpent of great size. I have had a good view of him only once, and this was on the 18th of August, A.D. 1817. I was in a sail boat, and, when off Webber's cove (so called), in the harbour of said Gloucester, I saw something coming out of the cove: we hove to,—not doubting but that it was the same creature that had been seen several times in the harbour, and had excited much interest among the inhabitants of Gloucester. James P. Collins was the only person with me. The serpent passed out under the stern of

our boat, towards *Ten Pound Island*; then he stood in towards us again, and crossed our bow. We immediately exclaimed, 'here is the snake!' From what I saw of him, I should say that he was nothing short of seventy feet in length. I distinctly saw bunches on his back, and once he raised his head out of water. The top of his head appeared flat, and was raised seven or eight inches above the surface of the water. He passed by the bow of the boat, at about thirty yards distance. His colour was a dark brown. I saw him at this time about two minutes. His motion was vertical. His velocity at this time was not great; though, at times, I have seen him move with great velocity,—I should say at the rate of a mile in three minutes, and perhaps faster. His size I judged to be about the size of a half barrel. I saw Mr. Gaffney fire at him, at about the distance of thirty yards. I thought he hit him, and afterwards he appeared more shy. He turned very short, and appeared as limber and active as the eel, when compared to his size. The form of the curve, when he turned in the water, resembled a staple; his head seemed to approach towards his body for some feet; then his head and tail appeared moving rapidly, in opposite directions, and, when his head and tail were on parallel lines, they appeared not more than two or three yards apart.

Q. At what time of the day was this?

A. Between the hours of five and six, in the afternoon.

Q. How many distinct portions of it were out of water at one time?

A. Ten or twelve distinct portions.

Q. Can you describe his eyes and mouth?

A. I thought, and believe, that I saw his eye at one time, and it was dark and sharp.

Q. How did its tail terminate?

A. I had not a distinct view of his tail; I saw no bunches towards, what I thought, the end of his tail, and I believe there were none. From where I judged his navel might be, to the end of his tail, there were no bunches visible.

NINTH DEPOSITION.

SEWELL TOPPAN, master of the schooner *Laura*, declares: That on Thursday morning, the 28th day of August, at about nine o'clock A.M. at about two miles, or two and a half miles, east of the eastern point of Cape Ann, being becalmed, I heard one of my men call to the man at helm, "What is this towards us?" Being engaged forward, I took no further notice till they called out again,—I then got on the top of the deck load, at which time I saw a singular kind of animal or fish, which I had never before seen, passing by our quarter, at distance of about forty feet, standing along shore. I saw a part of the animal or fish ten or fifteen feet from the head down-

wards, including the head; the head appeared to be the size of a ten-gallon keg, and six inches above the surface of the water. It was of a dark colour. I saw no tongue, but heard William Somerby and Robert Bragg, my two men, who were with me, call out, "look at his tongue." The motion of his head was sideways and quite moderate; the motion of the body, up and down. I have seen whales very often; his motion was much more rapid than whales, or any other fish I have ever seen; he left a very long wake behind him; he did not appear to alter his course in consequence of being so near the vessel. I saw him much less time than either of the others, and not in so favourable a position to notice his head.

I have been to sea many years, and never saw any fish that had the least resemblance to this animal. Judging from what I saw out of water, I should suppose the body was about the size of a half barrel in circumference.

TENTH DEPOSITION.

ROBERT BRAGG, of Newburyport, mariner, of the schooner *Laura* of Newburyport, (Sewell Toppan, master,) testifies: That on Thursday last, about ten o'clock, A.M. coming in said schooner, bound from Newburyport to Boston, off Eastern point (Cape Ann), about a mile and a half from the shore, I being on deck, the vessel being becalmed, looking at the windward, I saw something break the water, and coming very fast towards us. I mentioned it to the man at the helm, William Somerby: the animal came about 28 or 30 feet from us, between the vessel and the shore, and passed very swiftly by us; he left a very long wake behind him. About six inches in height of his body and head were out of water, and, as I should judge, about fourteen or fifteen feet in length. He had a head like a serpent, rather larger than his body, and rather blunt; did not see his eyes; when astern of the vessel about thirty feet, he threw out his tongue, about two feet in length; the end of it appeared to me to resemble a fisherman's harpoon; he raised his tongue several times perpendicularly, or nearly so, and let it fall again. He was in sight about ten minutes. I think he moved at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour; he was of a dark chocolate colour, and, from what appeared out of water, I should suppose he was about two and a half feet in circumference; he made no noise; his back and body appeared smooth; a small bunch on each side of his head, just above his eyes; he did not appear to be at all disturbed by the vessel; his course was in the direction for the Salt Islands; his motion was much swifter than any whale that I have ever seen, and I have seen many; did not observe any teeth; his motion was very steady, a little up and down.

ELEVENTH

ELEVENTH DEPOSITION.

I, WILLIAM SOMERRY, of the schooner Laura, testify and say: That on Thursday last, about ten o'clock A. M. as I was coming in said schooner from Newburyport, bound to Boston, off Brace's cove, a little eastward of Eastern point (Cape Ann), about two miles from land, the sea calm, I was at the helm, Robert Bragg, one of the crew, asked me if that was not the snake coming, pointing out a break in the water, south of us: a strange animal of the serpent form passed swiftly by us—the nearest distance I should judge to be between 30 and 40 feet; the upper part of his back and head was above water; the length that appeared was about 12 or 15 feet; his head was like a serpent's, tapering off to a point. He threw out his tongue a number of times, extending about two feet from his jaws, the end of it resembled a harpoon: he threw his tongue backwards several times over his head, and let it fall again. I saw one of his eyes as he passed; it appeared very bright, and about the size of the eye of an ox. The colour of all that appeared was very dark, almost black. He did not appear to take any notice of the vessel, and made no noise. There appeared a bunch above the eye; should judge him to be about two and a half feet in circumference. Have often seen whales at sea. The motion of this animal was much swifter than that of any whale. The motion of the body was rising and falling as he advanced, the head moderately vibrating from side to side. The colour of his tongue was a light brown.

Deposition, proving that the same Serpent, or one of the same species, was seen in 1815.

I, ELKANAH FINNEY, of Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, mariner, testify and say: That, about the twentieth of June, A. D. 1815, being at work near my house, which is situated near the sea shore in Plymouth, at a place called Warren's Cove, where the beach joins the main land; my son, a boy, came from the shore and informed me of an unusual appearance on the surface of the sea in the cove. I paid little attention to his story at first; but, as he persisted in saying that he had seen something very remarkable, I looked towards the cove, where I saw something which appeared to the naked eye to be drift sea weed. I then viewed it through a perspective glass, and was in a moment satisfied that it was some aquatic animal, with the form, motion, and appearance of which I had been hitherto unacquainted. It was about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and was moving with great rapidity to the northward. It then appeared to be about thirty feet in length; the animal went about half a mile to the northward, then turned about, and, while turning,

displayed a greater length than I had before seen; I supposed at least an hundred feet. It then came towards me, in a southerly direction, very rapidly, until he was in a line with me, when he stopped, and lay entirely still on the surface of the water. I then had a good view of him through my glass, at the distance of a quarter of a mile: his appearance in this situation was like a string of buoys. I saw perhaps thirty or forty of these protuberances or bunches, which were about the size of a barrel. The head appeared to be about six or eight feet long; and, where it was connected with the body, was a little larger than the body. His head tapered off to the size of a horse's head. I could not discern any mouth. But what I supposed to be his under jaw, had a white stripe extending the whole length of the head, just above the water. While he lay in this situation, he appeared to be about a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet long. The body appeared to be of an uniform size. I saw no part of the animal which I supposed to be a tail: I therefore thought he did not discover to me his whole length. His colour was a deep brown or black. I could not discover any eyes, mane, gills, or breathing holes. I did not see any fins or legs. The animal did not utter any sound, and it did not appear to notice any thing. It remained still and motionless for five minutes or more. The wind was light, with a clear sky, and the water quite smooth. He then moved to the southward; but not with so rapid a motion as I had observed before: he was soon out of my sight. The next morning I rose very early to discover him. There was a fresh breeze from the south, which subsided about eight o'clock. It then became quite calm, when I again saw the animal about a mile to the northward of my house, down the beach. He did not display so great a length as the night before, perhaps not more than twenty or thirty feet. He often disappeared, and was gone five or ten minutes under water. I thought he was diving or fishing for his food. He remained in nearly the same situation, and thus employed, for two hours. I then saw him moving off, in a north-east direction, towards the lighthouse. I could not determine whether its motion was up and down, or to the right and left. His quickest motion was very rapid; I should suppose, at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. Mackarel, manaden, herring, and other bait fish, abound in the cove where the animal was seen.

Letter to Judge Davis, President of the Linnaean Society, stating former appearances of the same Serpents.

Dear Sir, Bath, September 17, 1817.
I make no apology for communicating

to you the following statements, in reference to the sea serpent of our coasts.

They consist of extracts from some MS. Notes on the District of Maine, which I have been in the habit of making ever since I have resided in the country, and I shall transcribe literally, in order to communicate with greater accuracy.

"June 28th, 1809.—The Rev. Mr. Abraham Cummings," who has been much employed in missions in the district of Maine, and navigated his own boat among the islands, &c. in the discharge of his duty, "informs me," in conversation, which was immediately written from his lips, "that in Penobscot bay, has been occasionally seen, within these thirty years, a sea serpent, supposed to be about sixty feet in length, and of the size of a sloop's mast. Rev. Mr. Cummings saw him, in company with his wife and daughter, and a young lady of Belfast, Martha Spring; and judged he was about three times the length of his boat, which is twenty-three feet. When he was seen this time, he appeared not to notice the boat, though he was distant, as nearly as could be ascertained, but about fifteen rods. Mr. Cummings observes, that the British saw him in their expedition to Bagaduse; that the inhabitants of Fox and Long Islands have seen such an animal; and that a Mr. Crocket saw two of them together, about twenty-two years since. When he was seen by the inhabitants of Fox Island, two persons were together at both times. People also of Mount Desert have seen the monster. One of those which were seen by Mr. Crocket, was smaller than that seen by Mr. Cummings; and their motion in the sea appeared to be a perpendicular winding, and not horizontal. The British supposed the length of that which they saw, to be three hundred feet, but this Mr. Cummings imagines to be an exaggeration. A gentleman of intelligence (Rev. Alden Bradford of Wiscasset, now secretary of the Commonwealth,) inquired of Mr. Cummings, whether the appearance might not be produced by a number of porpoises following each other in a train; but Mr. Cummings asserts, that the animal held his head out of water about five feet, till he got out to sea; for, when seen, he was going out of the bay, and Mr. Cummings was ascending it. The colour was a bluish green about the head and neck, but the water rippled so much over his body that it was not possible to determine its tint. The shape of the head was like that of a common snake, flattened, and about the size of a pail. He was seen approaching, passing, and departing. Till this, Mr. Cummings was as incredulous in respect to its existence, as many of his neighbours. The weather was calm, and it was the month of August; in which month, Mr. Cummings remarks, that, as far as he has

heard, the serpent makes his appearance on the coast."

I am inclined to suppose that Mr. Cummings' account is that which in one of the public papers was lately alluded to, as having been communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, but mislaid.

"August 23, 1809.—Mr. Charles Shaw, (then of Bath, now an attorney at Boston) informed me, that a Captain Lillis, with whom he had sailed, observed cursorily in conversation, that he had seen off the coast a very singular fish; it appeared, said he, more like a snake than a fish, and was about forty feet long. It held its head erect, had no mane, and looked like an ordinary serpent. He asked Mr. Shaw if he had ever seen, or read, or heard of such an animal."

About two years after hearing this, while on a journey to Indian Old Town, as one of the Massachusetts' Commissioners to induce the Indians to cultivate their lands, I had opportunity to make further inquiry, and find in my journal the following entry :

"September 10, 1811.—Have heard to-day further testimony respecting the sea serpent of the Penobscot. A Mr. Staples of Prospect, of whom I inquired as I passed, was told by a Mr. Miller, of one of the islands of the bay, that he had seen it; and 'it was as big as a sloop's boom, and about sixty or seventy feet long.' He told me also, that, about 1780, as a schooner was lying at the mouth of the river, or in the bay, one of these enormous creatures leaped over it between the masts; that the men ran into the hold for fright, and that the weight of the serpent sunk the vessel 'one streak,' or plank. The schooner was about eighteen tons."

About four weeks after the foregoing depositions had been received, a serpent of remarkable appearance was brought from Gloucester to Boston, and exhibited as the progeny of the great serpent. It had been killed upon the sea shore by some labouring people of Cape Ann. Captain Beach, jun. the possessor, very liberally submitted it to examination, and permitted an opening to be made in the side for the inspection of its internal structure.

From this young serpent, the plate has been engraved; but, having filled so many pages with the subject, we must refer for the description to the pamphlet of the Boston Linnaean Society, which is on sale at our Publisher's, and has been reprinted in London, at 4s.

Explanation of the Plate.

The *Scotiophis Atlanticus*, copied from the young specimen in possession of Captain Beach. The number, size, and proportion of the protuberances, are accurately

rately preserved. The body is bent vertically to shew its flexibility in that direction.

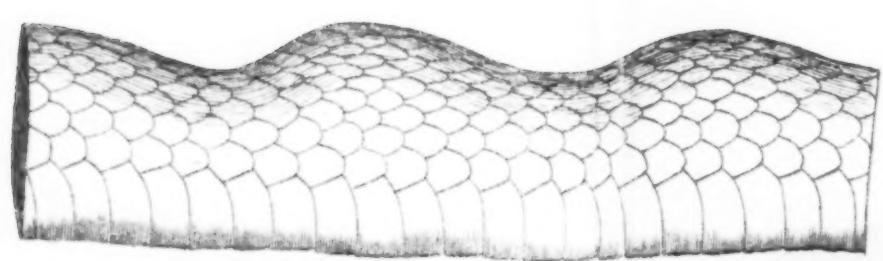
a. a. Portions of the head and throat, so far destroyed that their structure could

Fig. 6. Portion of the spine, shewing the varieties of the vertebræ, and the direction of the ribs.

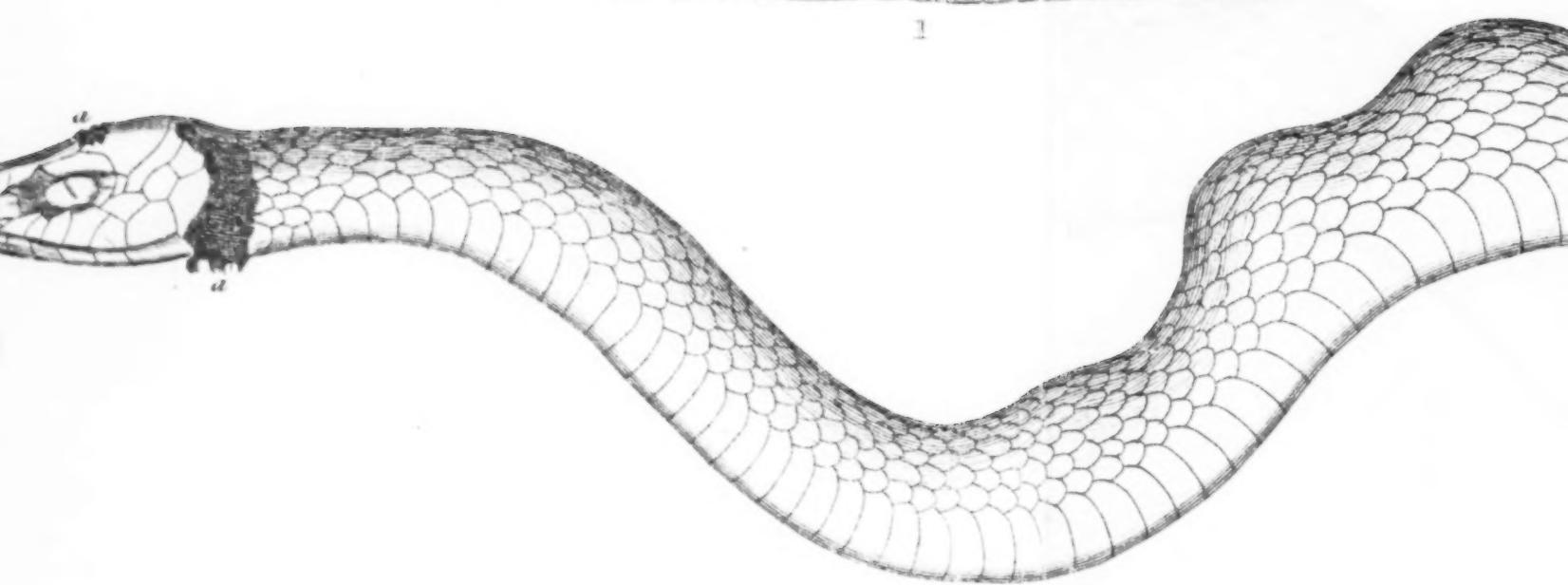
Fig. 7. Portions of viscera of the first

day
used. The sheet of copper, brass, or zinc, must remain in the troughs of lees twenty-four hours, and then be put into a trough in which there is a preparation of two pints of vitriolic acid to two gallons of water, or such a quantity as the quality of the metal may require, where the sheet must lie four hours,

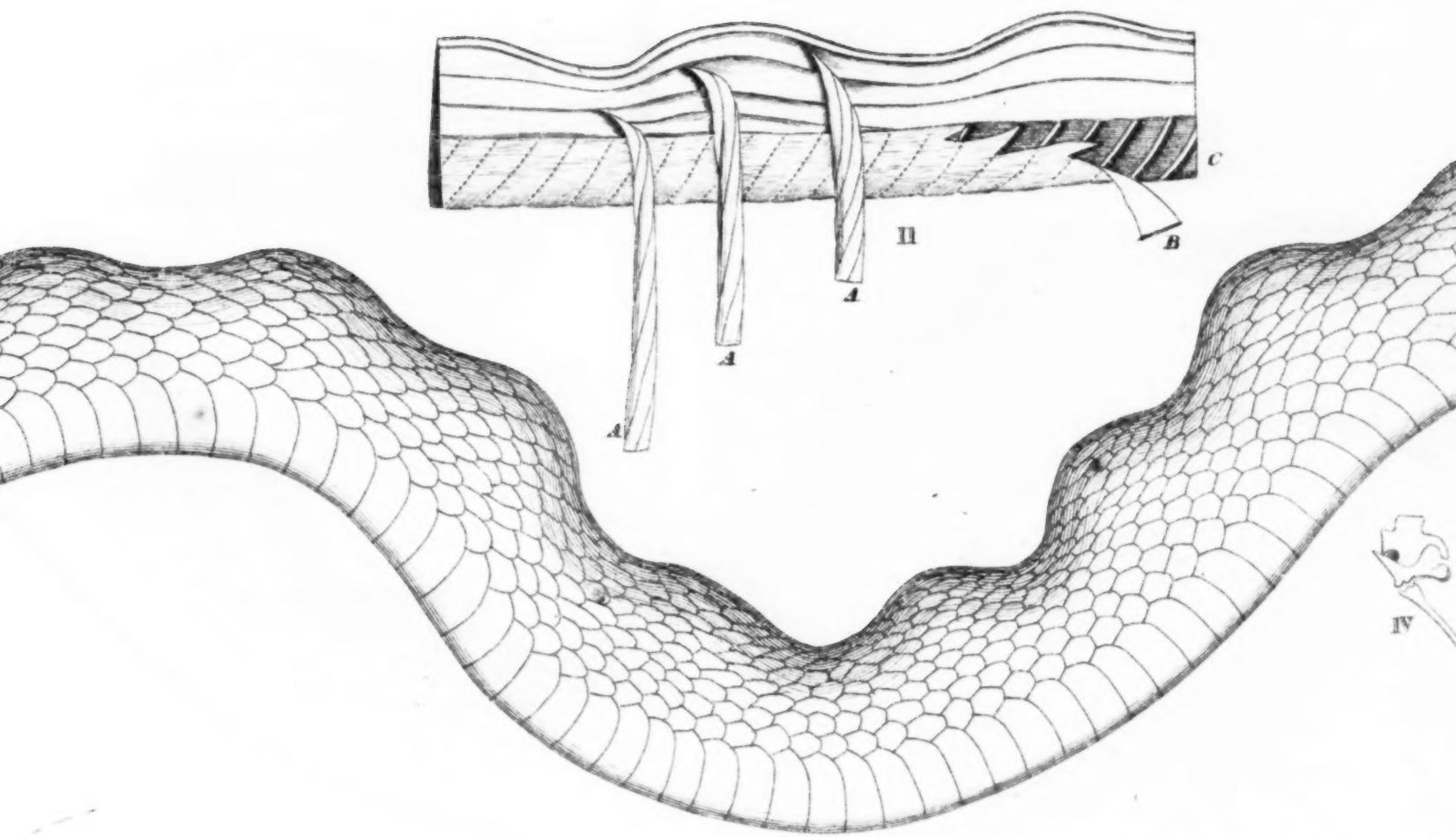
tow, Russia duck, and Irish linens, in the composition of paper, in the proportions following; that is to say, four pounds of new floss silk, forty pounds of new flax, hemp, or tow, twenty-eight pounds of Russia duck, twenty-eight pounds of Irish linens,—which quantities will be sufficient to make one engine of pulp or stuff; and the manner in which



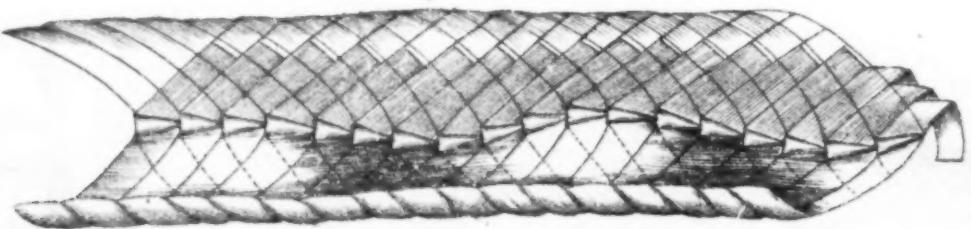
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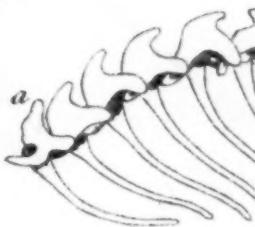
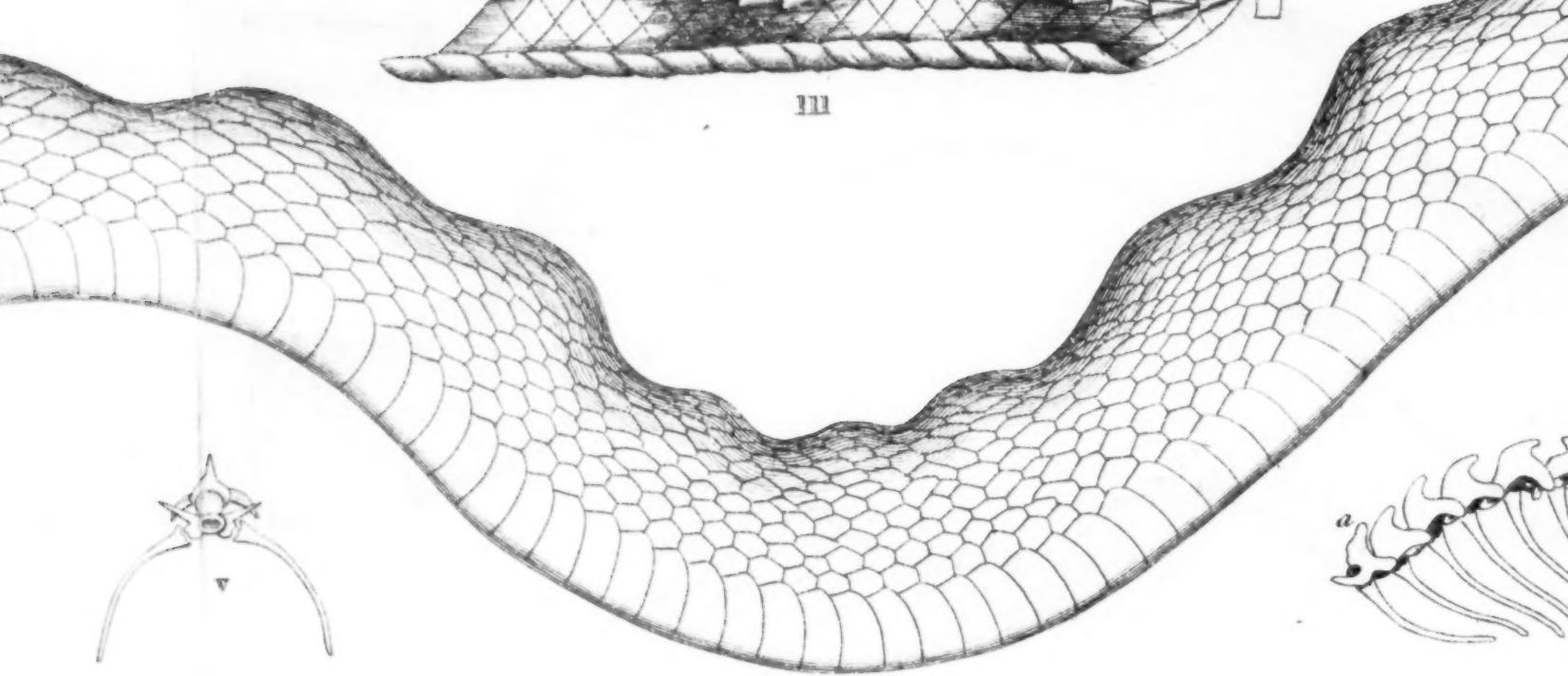
Scolophis *Atlas*



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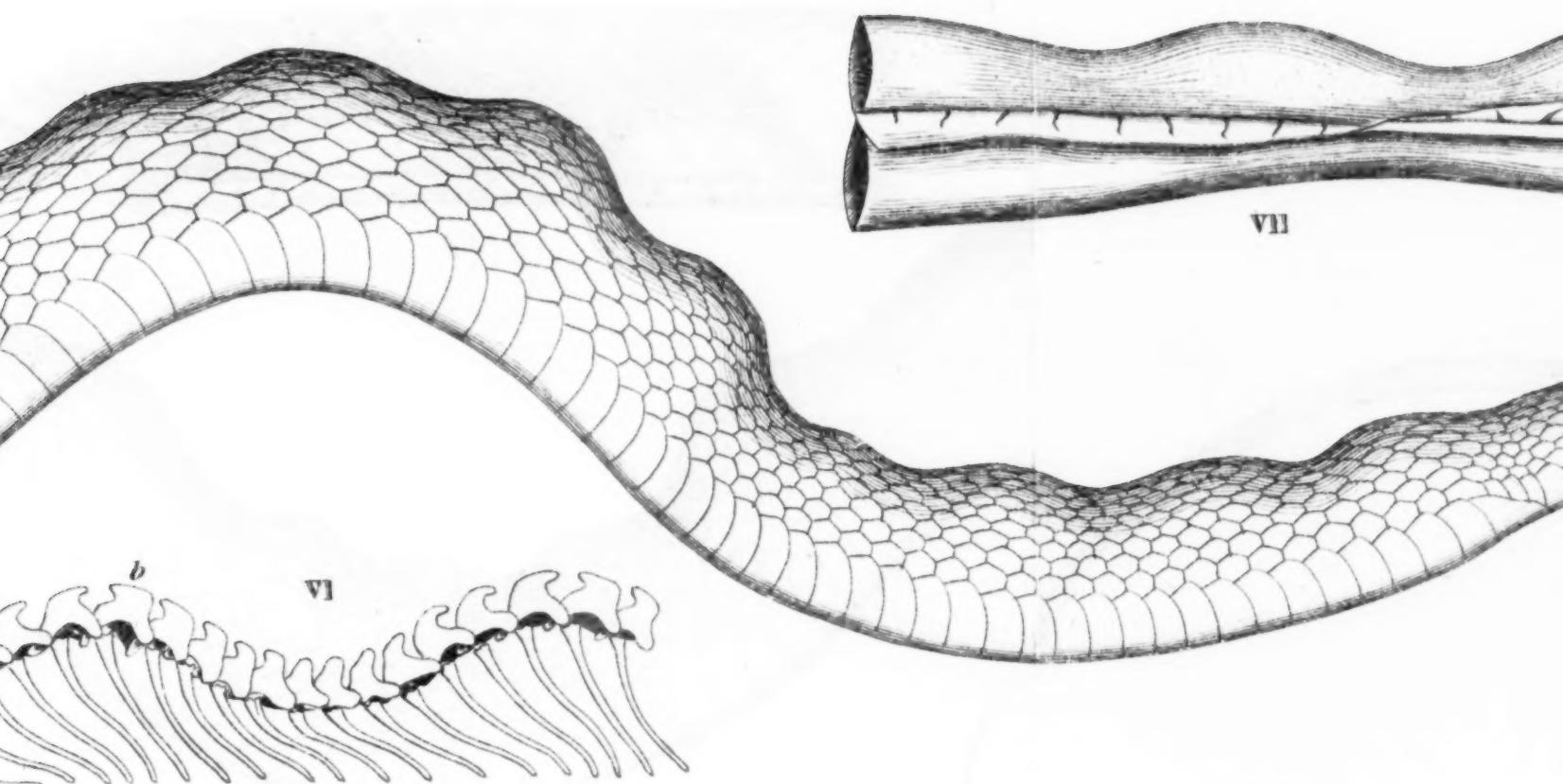


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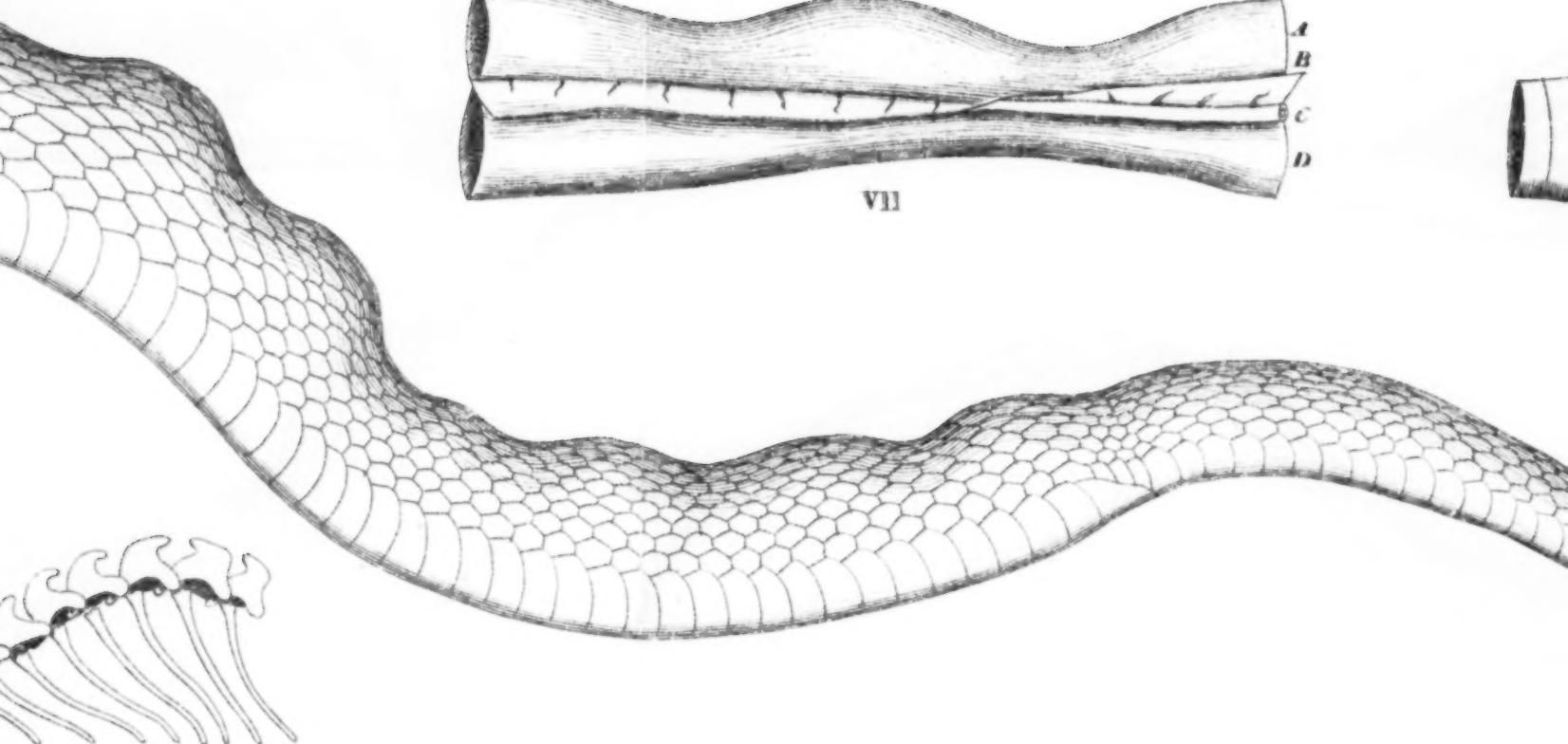
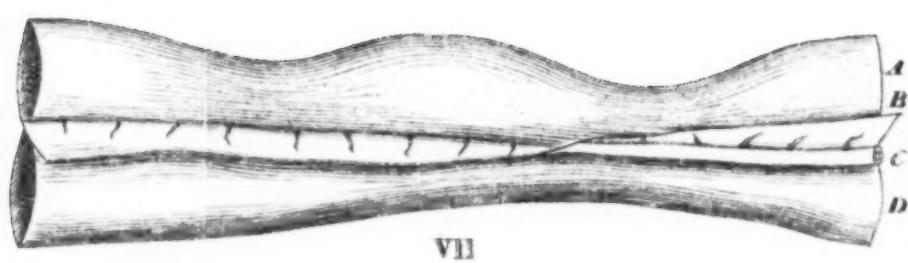


Published Edⁿ 23. 1808 at 73 St Pauls Church Yard.

American Seas.



reptiles.



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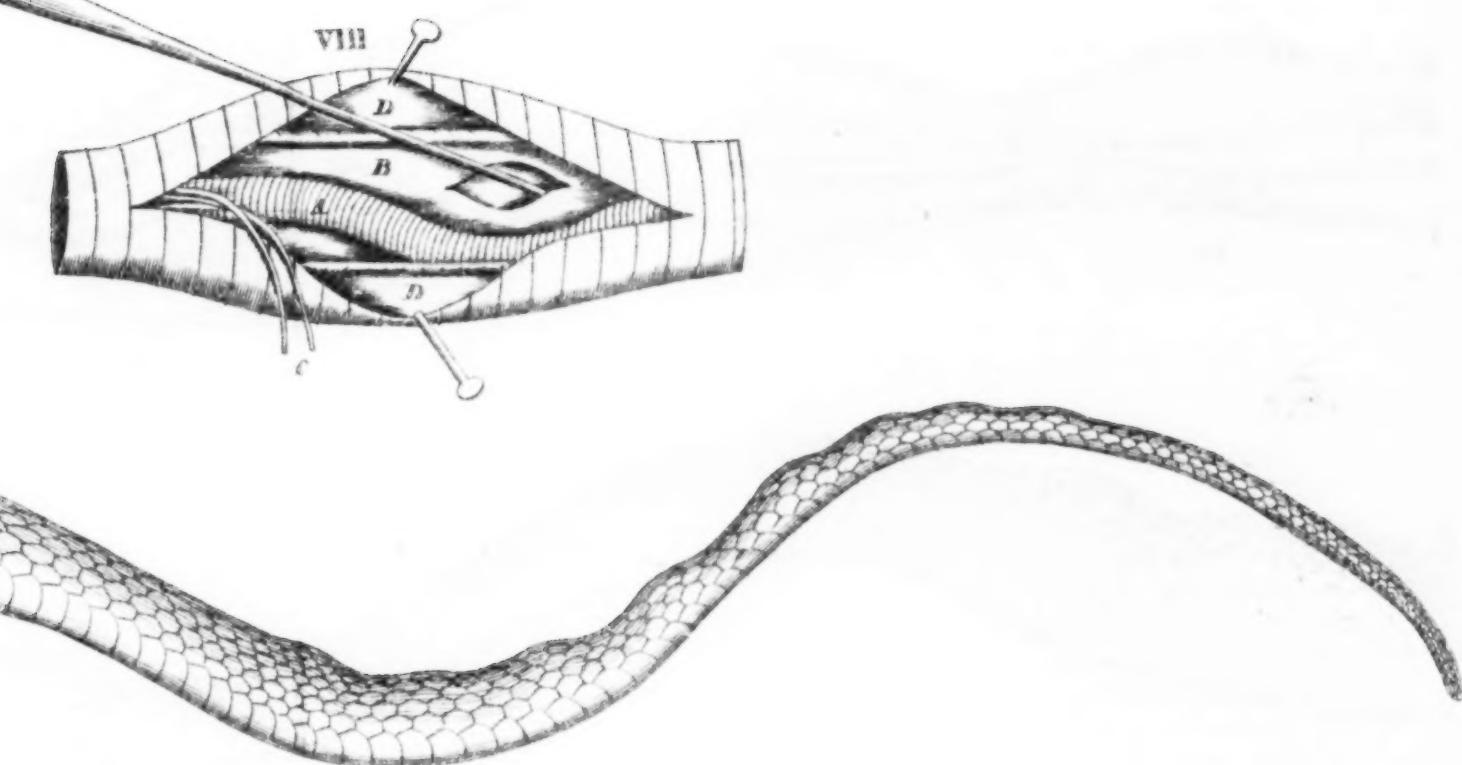
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March 1st 1808.



Books & Sons, 352 Strand.

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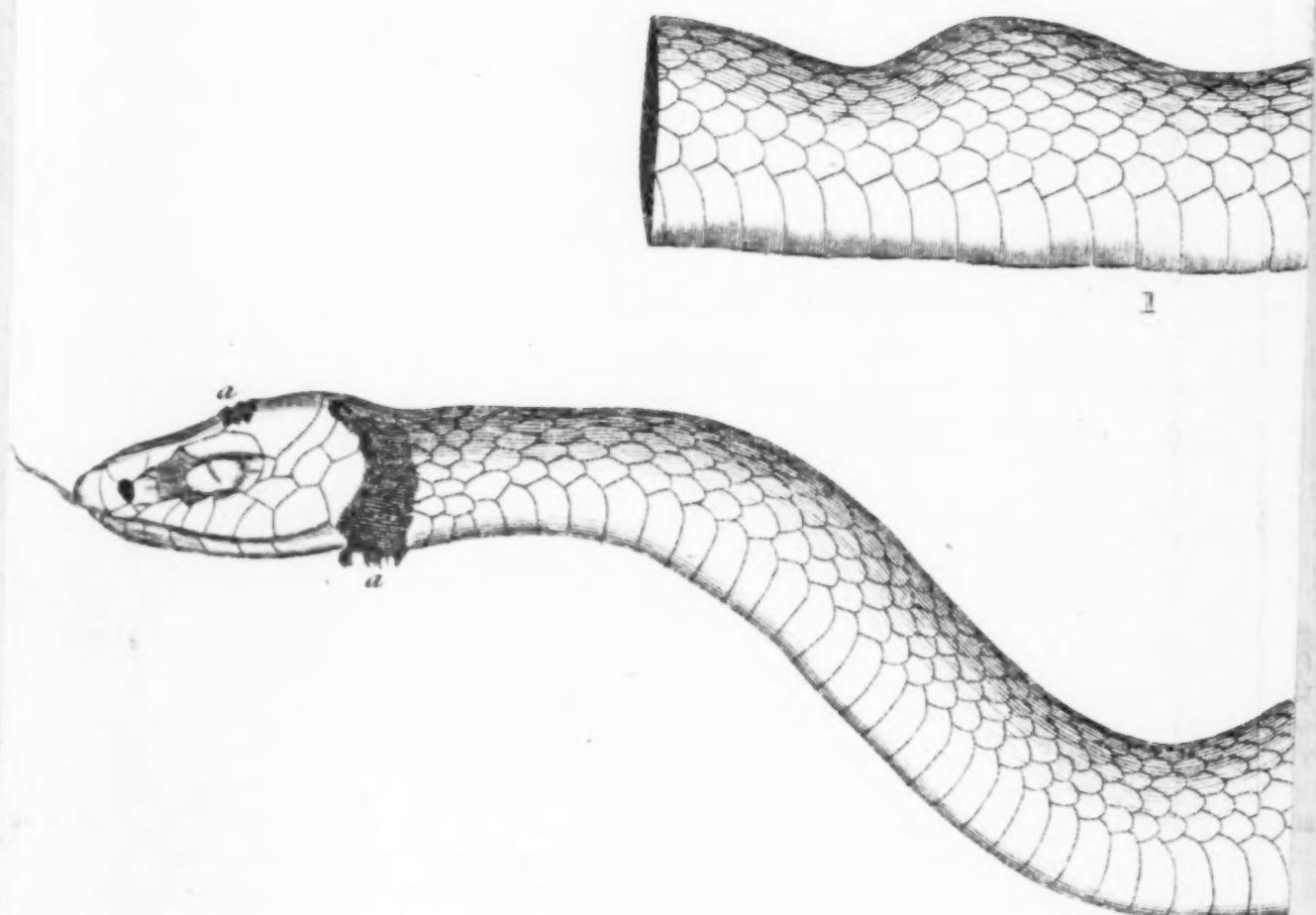
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Fig. 1. Section of the body.

Fig. 2. Dissection of the same on the opposite side. A. A. A. Muscles of the back. B. Lateral muscles. C. Intercostal muscles.

Fig. 3. Inside view of the cavity of the spine, with the internal muscles crossing the ribs.

Fig. 4. Side view of a vertebra.

Fig. 5. Front view of the same.

Fig. 6. Portion of the spine, shewing the varieties of the vertebrae, and the direction of the ribs.

Fig. 7. Portions of viscera of the first section. A. The lungs, their inequalities corresponding to the cavities in the spine. B. The mesentery, which is attached on each side to the ribs. C. The great vein. D. The oesophagus.

Fig. 8. Represents an opening in the throat. A. The trachea. B. The oesophagus, with a blowpipe inserted into its cavity. C. Elastic retractile filaments of the tongue. D. D. Extremities of the ribs.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN PARNALL, of St. Austell, Cornwall-brazier; for an Improvement of Mincing, or covering with Tin, Sheets or Plates of Copper, Brass, or Zink.—June 10, 1817.

Mr. PARNALL's process is this:—The sheet of copper, brass, or zink must be bent for the purpose of placing it upon the edge, and then put into a trough, in which there is a preparation of two pints of spirits of salts or marine acid, to three gallons of water, (more or less,) according to the quantity of the copper, brass, or zink; he then puts them into an air-furnace heated with coal or other fuel, to raise a scale; the sheets are then taken out of the furnace, and several of them put together and taken up with tongs, and stuck upon an iron plate until the scale is beaten off. The whole of this process must be repeated until the original surface is taken off, and the sheet appears clean; the sheet must then be passed through a pair of case-hardened iron rolls, turned very correctly, to harden the metal and give it a flat and smooth surface; from thence the sheet or sheets must be taken and placed in troughs of lees of fermented bran, which may be produced by placing the said bran and water over flues through which the fire or heat from a stove passes, to bring the said bran, mixed with water, into a proper state of fermentation: this process requires at least the space of four days' time previous to the lees being used. The sheet of copper, brass, or zink, must remain in the troughs of lees twenty-four hours, and then be put into a trough in which there is a preparation of two pints of vitriolic acid to two gallons of water, or such a quantity as the quality of the metal may require, where the sheet must lie four hours,

and must be washed until it is cleansed; it then must be put into a trough of clean water, and rubbed with water and sand until perfectly clean,—then placed again into troughs of clear water, from whence it is to be taken and dipped into a pot of melted tin with tallow-grease, or any other more fit fat material, on the top, through which the sheet of copper, brass, or zink passes to the tin; or otherwise, without tallow-grease or any other more fit material on the top of the tin, when the quality of the copper, brass, or zink, makes it unnecessary: after this, the sheet of copper is dipped, if required, into a second tin or wash-pot filled with melted tin, and then into a pot of grease, to take off any knob of tin that may have collected, and make the covering of tin of a smooth surface; the sheet is then taken and rubbed clean with bran, and after this it is passed through a pair of case-hardened, high-polished iron rolls, when it becomes fit for use.

To EDMUND RICHARD BALL, of Albury Mills, in the Parish of Albury, in the County of Surrey, Paper-manufacturer; for a Method of manufacturing Paper of superior Strength and Durability, for Bills or Notes, or other Uses requiring Strength.—August 9, 1817.

Mr. BALL's invention consists in the use of new floss silk, new flax, hemp, or tow, Russia duck, and Irish linens, in the composition of paper, in the proportions following; that is to say, four pounds of new floss silk, forty pounds of new flax, hemp, or tow, twenty-eight pounds of Russia duck, twenty-eight pounds of Irish linens,—which quantities will be sufficient to make one engine of pulp or stuff; and the manner in which

which these materials are converted into paper, is as follows:—First, he thoroughly cleanses the several materials aforesaid, then cuts them very short for the engine, and which is the common engine now in use for the manufacturing of paper; then places the Russia duck and Irish linens therein and thereby, and, by laying down on plate the roll of the engine (washing at the same time), reduces these materials, in the space of three hours, into long half stuff or pulp; then he puts the flax, hemp, or tow in the engine, laying the roll of the engine down on plate somewhat harder than is required for the Russia duck and Irish linen, and continues washing and cutting these materials for half an hour; then cases the roll from the plate of the engine, and puts therein the floss silk, and continues washing for half an hour longer; then taps up the engine, and sets it a beating (putting in smalts, or any other material necessary to produce the required colour) till the said several materials are reduced into pulp for use, and which will take sixteen or eighteen hours to do, according to the thickness or thinness of the paper required,—the longer period, the thinner the paper.

The several materials aforesaid being thus compounded and prepared, he empties the same from the engine into a chest, for the purpose of serving the common vat now used in the manufacturing of paper, and from thence the paper is made from the materials aforesaid, by means of wire moulds, in the same manner as is done with common paper of the usual materials.

The several materials, herein before specified, being thus manufactured into paper, the same is then laid on felts, or flannel, by the coucher; after which it is pressed, and then taken from the felts, and laid in quantities, by sheets, on each other. It is then pressed a second

time, and each sheet separated. The pressure is then repeated till a proper surface is obtained upon the paper; after which it is pressed again, and hung up to dry. When dry, it is taken off the lines, and sized, in size or glue, prepared from parchment cuttings for that purpose, which prevents the ink sinking when written or printed on. The paper is then dried and brought into the finishing room, where the knots are taken out, and the good sheets are separated from the bad. The paper is then pressed again, and told out into quires and reams, in order to receive the mark of the excise, for the payment of the duty: which done, it is fit for use.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favor us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

S. HALL, of Basford, Nottingham, cotton-spinner; for a certain method of improving every kind of lace or net, or any description of manufactured goods whose fabric is composed of holes or interstices made from thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other substance whatsoever.—Nov. 3.

J. C. NIEPEE, of Frith-street, Soho-square; for an invention, communicated to him by his brother, Jos. Niepee, a foreigner resident abroad, with certain additions of his own, of certain improvements in the means of propelling boats and other vessels; and which improvements are also applicable to machinery of various descriptions.—Nov. 25.

F. BAISLER, of Oxford-street; for certain improvements on machinery used for cutting paper, which he intends to denominate, *Baisler's Patent Plough*.—Nov. 28.

J. HAGUE, of Pearl-street, Spital-fields; for certain improvements in the method of expelling molasses or syrup from sugars, and also in refining of sugars.—Nov. 28.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. I. of a Selection of favourite Airs, &c. from Mozart's celebrated Opera, "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged for two performers on the Piano-forte, and inscribed to the Right Hon. the Countess of March; by J. Mazzinghi. 4s.

THIS work, we understand, is to be completed in four numbers. The number before us consists of the airs, "Nottre giorno fatica," "Giovinetti che fate all'amore," and, "La ei darem la mano." Mr. Mazzinghi, independently

of his known talents and science, has had the advantage of so much exercise and experience in the business or art of adaptation, that we cannot be surprised at his success in the present instance. The four *real parts*, in which he has given the above melodies, are disposed in a manner which displays them to great advantage; and which produces a conjoint effect, highly favourable to the originals.

As exercises for the instrument for which

which they are here prepared, or new modelled, they cannot but be found very useful; while, as chamber pieces, they will not fail to afford considerable gratification.

Mr. Braham's edition of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallac bled," sung by him at Covent Garden Theatre, in the Opera of "Guy Mannering." 1s. 6d.

This celebrated Scottish air, the favourable reception of which has been marked by its being heard three times on each evening, is now presented to the public, with a symphony and piano-forte accompaniment, by Mr. Braham.

Of the air itself, the best praise is its simplicity. The notes are few, but effective. The close upon the *dominant* of the key is curious, but not displeasing to ignorant ears, nor wholly inadmissible with the more cultivated. The melody is *Caledonian*, and we are prepared to expect, and to pardon, some little barbarisms. Mr. Braham's symphony and accompaniment are acceptable additions. The general effect of the song is improved by the first, and piano-forte practitioners will experience the advantage of the latter.

"I have set God always before me;" a favourite Anthem from the sixteenth Psalm, as performed at the Funeral of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and used in the several Cathedrals and Choirs in England and Ireland; composed by the late Rev. Dr. Blake. 4s.

This edition of Dr. Blake's is by Mr. Whitaker, of St. Paul's Church-yard, who, for the use of non-professors, has transposed the counter-tenor and tenor parts in the treble cliff, and added to the whole a separate accompaniment for the piano-forte. Of the anthem itself, we confess we never entertained any very exalted opinion: the *points* for imitation are common-place; and their answers not very artificial. The important occasion, however, for which it has been lately selected, has given it a temporary interest, and the public are obliged to Mr. W. not barely for bringing it forward, but for the advantageous shape in which he presents it. But for him, it could have been obtained only by the purchase of voluminous and expensive collections; and without his labours, would have remained involved in unknown cliffs, been destitute of instrumental accompaniment, and every way less valuable to the modern amateur.

Kilcaldrum, a favourite Reel; arranged as a Divertimento for the Piano-forte; by T. H. Butler. 2s.

Kilcaldrum is very justly a favourite reel: the subject is attractive, and the whole strain is too suitable to it not to be qualified to please the lovers of light and fanciful melody. As a kind of make-weight, Mr. Butler has amalgamated, with the subject-matter of the reel, the popular air of "O Dolce Concerto." They blend very kindly; and the whole movement, thus eked out and enriched, forms a *divertimento* of as agreeable a cast as any one that has come before us for a long time.

Mr. Butler evidently possesses a talent fitted to the task of catering in this way for piano-forte practitioners; and the candour and justice of those who are improved and gratified by his labours, will, no doubt, encourage him to proceed.

"The Mother's Lullaby," a popular Air for the Voice, Harp, or Piano-forte: the symphonies and accompaniment by F. Panormo. 1s. 6d.

This is an interesting, nay, we will say, an impressive and affecting, little ballad. In setting it to music, the principal requisites were, a sentimental feeling, and a command of simplicity to convey it. These Mr. Panormo has displayed; and we can, with justice, recommend the "Mother's Lullaby" to the attention of those who are partial to pathos and nature.

"Almighty God:" collect for Christmas Day; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed by J. Hook, esq. 1s. 6d.

We have repeatedly, and always with pleasure, commended Mr. Hook's productions. We cannot name a composer to whom the lovers of slight, but pleasing vocal compositions, have been oftener obliged, than to this gentleman: but, on the present occasion, we cannot use our wonted language of eulogium. In the *collect* now under review, we cannot discover either that originality of idea, or force and propriety of expression, which have generally characterized the effusions of his very fertile mind. We do not, by any means, intend to say, that the article of which we are speaking, is absolutely bad; we only would observe, that it is not worthy its ingenious author. If it is not of the most humble description, neither is it excellent. Perhaps its true character is, that it is decent; but that is not enough, from Mr. Hook.

Favourite Airs, selected from Mozart's celebrated Opera, "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged as a Divertimento for the Pianoforte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum; by John Purkis. 3s.

The airs here selected are, "Gio la piensa è preparata," "La ci darem la mano," and, "Giovinette che fate all'amore." The task Mr. Purkis imposed upon his judgment in this publica-

tion (for genius is out of the question) has been ably executed. He no-where loses sight of the properties and powers of the instrument which forms the object of his adaptation, nor does he appear to have been lax in the construction of his flute accompaniment, which largely partakes of the style and spirit of his original.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY; With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROÆMIUM.

THE most original, and also the most interesting and elegant, publication of the month, is CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S *Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, and the Great Loo-Choo Island.* As it will afford materials for our next Supplement, we shall now briefly observe, that this is the first published account of the groupes of islands in the Yellow Sea, west of Corea; of which the book contains many entertaining particulars. The Loo-choo Island is in the Japanese Seas, in latitude 26° 28' N. and longitude 127° 56' E. and is sixty miles long by twelve broad, inhabited by a friendly race, of Japanese character, under an independent paternal sovereign.

DR. THORPE'S *View of the Present Increase of the Slave Trade, with the cause of that Increase, suggesting a Mode for EFFECTING ITS TOTAL ANNIHILATION,* is a work, which, from its importance, must claim a considerable portion of public attention. We lament that, although our laws have restrained the natives of Great Britain and our colonies from mixing in that iniquitous traffic, foreign nations seem to have entered into the trade with redoubled energy; and that, in point of fact, more slaves are now annually transported to the West Indies, and to different parts of the American Continent, from Africa, than were carried when the British slave trade was in the greatest vigour.

The unfinished state of MR. GODWIN'S gloomy History of Mandeville, has led some ingenious writer to compose a sequel in a fourth volume, which concludes with the comico-tragical incident of Mandeville and Clifford running each other through the body, and expiring on the grave of Henrietta. Mr. Godwin's style is poorly imitated; but his gloomy tone of feeling is well caricatured.

O'HARA'S *History of New South Wales,* is the most succinct account

which we have seen of that interesting colony; and, at the same time, the most amusing volume which has been lately published. The series of extracts from the *Sydney Gazette* bring us into contact with the concerns of the place, with a degree of local interest; and many of the details afford original features in the history of man. The style of the volume is unexceptionable, and the opinions are temperate and just.

The first part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* has made its appearance; and, whatever may have been the expectations which were excited by its prospectus, they will not be frustrated by a critical examination of the contents. It would be a difficult task to decide on the relative merits of the several Cyclopedias, which, within these few years, have laid claim to public favour; but, of the work before us, we can assert that it appears to be executed throughout with anxious care, and, in some of its departments, with great ability, accompanied by features of originality not often to be met with in this species of publication.

Of "Psyche the Soul, a poem, in seven cantos, by JOHN BROWN, Esq." we feel very much disposed to speak favourably, from the good sense diffused over it; but, although we cannot adopt the author's own promptings of the critic's opinion, that—

"Throughout the *corpus poetarum,*
There's nothing half so harum-scarum;"
yet we regret exceedingly, that so much good sense and rhyming wit have not been employed in a more striking and connected poem. Could the author infuse, by some magic, into *Psyche*, a concatenation of events, which would keep the attention awake, there is sufficient in the poem to recommend it; and, as the *Hudibrastic* style has not been much used of late, this is, of course, a variety which has its good qualities to plead.

plead in its favour; as it is, there are occasional scintillations with which we have been amused, and which will serve to fill up an idle hour, when not engaged in more serious occupations. There are, however, too many lines such as this,

"Semper ego auditor tantum,"

to please the mere English reader. Young says, we should

"Draw our wit as seldom as our sword."

The twenty-first number of the "Pamphleteer" contains, as usual, a variety of papers of very different merits. *A Dissertation on the State of the Nation, respecting its Agriculture*, is pursued on right principles, but not far enough. *The Essay, &c.—the PRACTICE of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, distinguished from the abstract theory on which it is supposed to be founded*, by GOULD FRANCIS LECKIE, is written in such a way, as to call for a considerable share of our animadversion, did we not recollect, that writers of this description have no landmark but expedience, and no beacon but the powers that are: if the *practices* of the British Government are to be resorted to as proofs of what our constitution, as by law established, is, we fear, indeed, that we have nothing left us for which it is worth our while to contend. The following passage is, we conceive, an insult to all the people of England. "It results from these reflections, that, with all the advantages of the present form of government, a certain portion of corruption is necessary to keep it together, and be, as it were, the cement to the building; that without it there would be no consistency, and the whole would threaten to crumble to pieces." The paper of Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, in favour of the practicability of relieving the able-bodied poor, by finding employment for them, does not contain that fund of good sense, which we were willing to believe that Sir Egerton had the merit of possessing; whilst the *causes* of the present distresses are studiously kept in the background; and, as long as they are so, all expedients of the kind, here proposed, must fail: your committees above stairs, and your committees below, may labour, as at the stone of Sisyphus; it will roll down the hill again. There is one paper, however, in this collection, which we have read with interest—*Observations on the Effects of the Manufacturing System*, by Mr. OWEN; and the *Address to the Guardian Society*, deserves serious consideration.

From such trash as that of Leckie, we

turn with pleasure to the pamphlet called, "Remarks on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, in which the alteration of the Laws of Settlement, and Pauperism, its causes, consequences, and remedies, are distinctly considered by a Monmouthshire Magistrate, by JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE, Esq. Our want of room prevents us from giving a few extracts from this performance, which abounds in sound sense and just views of the present state of the poor, and of the remedies necessary for removing the mass of evils by which the lower classes are at present overwhelmed. Mr. Moggridge looks abroad with the eye of a patriot, and a sincere well-wisher to the whole family of man. He deals in no exclusive creed, nor does he advocate the detestable doctrine,—that the *labourer* should be the first person who is to be denied admittance at nature's table!

"An Enquiry into the State of the French Finances, by COUNT LANGUINAIIS," proves that something can yet be told in France, which it may be desirable for the French nation to know. Those who are in this country desirous of knowing the shallowness of our neighbours' pockets, will find a translation of it entitled to their attention.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has recently added another proof of his unabated zeal, in a pamphlet, called "On the approaching Crisis, or on the Impracticability and Injustice of resuming Cash Payments at the Bank, in July 1818. With every feeling of respect for the pure intention of the author, we cannot help lamenting his bias in favour of a paper currency, which has induced him to put forth, what he terms, "a public protest against any attempt, in these inauspicious times, to restore a currency in coin." The conclusion to which he desires to bring his reader, will probably raise a smile; for he is so sanguine in his views of the advantages of a national paper currency, that the only question to settle, in his mind, is the means of disposing of the profits. He makes the probable gain of a continued suspension of cash payments at the Bank to amount to 640,000*l.* per annum, and this sum he proposes to divide between the Bank and the public; and he has taken the pains to point out seven distinct species of public improvements, to which the money may be devoted!

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT has published his *Bill for Parliamentary Reform*; and its prolixity and complicated causes

fully justify Sir Francis Burdett in not introducing it to parliament. We see in it little attention to those first principles of legislation, which reason and philosophy have developed within these few years, and none of the plainness which ought to characterize a document calling for unanimity among the friends of reform.

"*The Report of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital of the City of Cork, containing Observations on the occasional Causes and Prevention of the present Epidemic Fever*, by JOHN MILNER BARRY, presents us with deplorable results arising from want of employment, sufficient food, suitable clothing, fuel, cleanliness, free ventilation, and from other various privations to which the poor are liable. The observations contained in this tract, merit the most serious attention of all medical as well as other persons: the necessity of cleanliness and ventilation is particularly enforced; and the use of quick lime, as a wash for the walls of infected apartments, has been proved to be decidedly advantageous, after an experience of fifteen years: but, besides lime, oxy-muriatic gas (chlorine) has been used, and produced the most decided effects in destroying contagion. It should be resorted to before white-washing. It is prepared by placing three parts of common salt, and one of black oxyde of manganese, in a Florence-flask, or saucer, pouring upon the ingredients two parts of sulphuric acid, and then laying the flask in a vessel of hot sand, or on red coals, in a chafing dish. The room should be closed up for a considerable time, and the agency of the gas confined: care, however, must be taken to avoid the inhalation of it, as it is, in any quantity, extremely noxious.

"*The Revolt of Islam, a Poem in 12 cantos*, by PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY," proves that the age of simplicity has returned again; but we fear that the experiment, or affectation of an almost total neglect of harmonious modulation and poetic quantity is carried to a very blameable excess. The following stanzas will convey some idea of the author's style.

There is a people, mighty in its youth,
A land beyond the oceans of the west,
Where, though with rudest rites, Freedom
and Truth
Are worshipped; from a glorious mother's
breast,
Who, since high Athens fell, among the
rest,

[March 1,

Sate like the Queen of Nations, but in woe,
By inbred monsters outraged and oppressed,
Turns to her chainless child for succour
now,
It draws the milk of Power in Wisdom's
fullest flow.
That land is like an eagle, whose young
gaze
Feeds on the noontide beam, whose golden
plume
Floats moveless on the storm, and in the
blaze
Of sun-rise gleams, when earth is wrapt
in gloom;
An epitaph of glory for the tomb
Of murdered Europe;—may thy fame be
made,
Great people: as the sands shalt thou be
come;
Thy growth is swift as morn, when night
must fade;
The multitudinous earth shall sleep be
neath thy shade.

The "Substance of a Speech on the best means of counteracting the existing Monopoly, in the supplying of Beer, by J. T. B. BEAUMONT, Esq." should be read by every one who is desirous of destroying monopoly, and of drinking wholesome liquor at a fair and moderate price.

Mr. BRITTON'S *Catalogue Raisonné* exhibits the labours of this indefatigable writer in an interesting point of view, and we heartily wish him success in his multifarious undertakings.

The first part of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH's *Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils*, with reference to the geological collection deposited in the British Museum, shewing their use in identifying the British strata, has just made its appearance, and merits attention.

Mr. ABERNETHY has just published his *Third Course of Lectures at the London College of Surgeons, on Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life, and on his Museum*. It appears, that many of the most important discoveries assumed by recent physiologists, have been borrowed from that celebrated surgeon.

ANTIQUITIES.

CATHEDRAL Antiquities of England; or, an Historical, Architectural, and Graphical Illustration of the English Cathedral Churches, No. XIV. and No. XV. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. 12s.—imperial 4to. 1l. each.

The unedited Antiquities of Attica; from drawings by the artists of a Mission sent into Greece and Asia Minor; published at the expense of the Society of Dilettanti. 84 engravings. 10l. 10s.

Pompeiana;

Pompeiana: or the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. Nos. I. II. III. IV. V. VI.; by Sir William Gell and John P. Gandy. 8s. each part.

ASTRONOMY.

Nautical Astronomy by Night; intended chiefly for the use of the Navy; by Lieut. W. E. Parry, R. N. 4to. 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs, with a Selection from the Correspondence, and other unpublished Writings, of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Author of Letters on Education, Agricola, &c.; by Miss Benger. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

Memoirs of the Princess Charlotte; by J. Williams. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Boosey's Catalogue of German Books, for 1818; including many of the latest and principal standard publications. 1s.

Hayes' Catalogue of Books, 1818, on Sale at No. 29, King-street, Covent-garden. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Books in early Literature, now on Sale by J. Fiske. Part I. 2s.

BOTANY.

Muscologia Britannica; containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically arranged and described; with Plates illustrative of the Characters of the Genera and Species; by William Jackson Hooker, F.R.S. A.S. L.S. &c. and Thomas Taylor, M.D. M.R.I.A. F.L.S. &c. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

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A Key to Mair's Introduction to the Latin Syntax; wherein the principal Sentences extracted from Original Authors are carefully compared, and Reference is made to the Book and Chapter from which they are taken; by John Black, late Teacher of the Academy at Forthrose. 3s.

Scenes in Europe; for the amusement of Youth; by the Rev. J. Taylor. 12mo. plain 4s. coloured 6s.

A Table of all the French Parts of Speech; exhibiting in one view an Epitome of French Grammar; by L. S. de la Serre. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

An Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales; comprising Observations on the History and Antiquities of the Britons, the Romans in Britain, the Anglo-Saxons, the Anglo-Danes, and the Anglo-Normans; by James Norris Brewer. One large volume, 8vo. 1l. 4s. and 1l. 11s. 6d. royal.

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LAW.

Practical Hints for abstracting Title Deeds; arranged under heads; by Sam. Harper, Law Stationer. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

A Collection of the several points of Sessions Law; alphabetically arranged; by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

The Trial of Andrew M'Kinley before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on the 18th July, 1817, for administering unlawful oaths. 2s. 6d.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Michaelmas Term 58 G. 3. 1817; by W. Selwyn and R. V. Barnewell. Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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Observations on some Important Points in the Practice of Military Surgery, and in the Arrangement and Polices of Hospitals; illustrated by Cases and Dissections; by John Hennen, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals. 8vo. 12s.

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A Key to Moore's Almanack for 1818; containing comments on the universal propensity of mankind to respect astronomical forewarnings; with an interpretation of the chief mysteries belonging to Astrology; by a Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, and a resident Member of the University of Oxford. 1s.

An Investigation of the cause of Easter 1818 being appointed on a Wrong Day; plainly shewing that, unless the present system of Computation shall be abolished, greater errors must ensue; containing also Proposals for a Universal Calendar; by a Member of the University of Oxford. 1s.

Quarterly Review, No. XXXV. 6s.

A complete Collection of Scottish Proverbs explained and made easy to the English reader; by James Kelly, M.A. 12mo. 7s.

Submission Exemplified, or the Amiable Stranger; a Narrative. 12mo. 6s.

An Essay on the Mysteries of Elensis; by M. Ouvaroff, Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, &c. &c. Translated from the French by J. D. Price; with Observations by J. Christie. Illustrated with plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Essay on some Subjects connected with Taste; by Sir G. Stewart Mackenzie, Bart. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 8s.

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The Fortunate Youth; or, Chippenham Croesus; containing the commencement, action, and denouement of the Newmarket hoax. With original observations, and various mysterious anecdotes and midnight adventures, connected with love and politics, during his two months' extraordinary career; hitherto unpublished. 8vo. 2s.

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Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, with a full-length Portrait, and Life of the Author, Quotations, &c.; by A. Holmes. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

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The Substance of a Speech on the Monopoly of the Means of supplying Beer, and of its Cause, arbitrary Licensing; by J. T. Barker Beaumont, esq. 1s. 6d.

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Mandeville; or the last Words of a Maniac. 7s.

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British Ornithology, Vol. I.; by John Hunt, of Norwich. 8vo. 2l. 5s.

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De Vaux, or the Heir of Gilsland, a Poem; by Robert Carlyle. 8vo. 5s.

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Agnes; a poem, in four parts; by Thomas Brown, M.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 7s.

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A Wreath for the Urn; an Elegy on the Princess Charlotte; by the same. 1s. 6d.

The Mirror of the Mind; poems, by the same. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Thoughts on Happiness, a poem; by the Rev. Francis Humfray, A.M. 8vo. 8s.

Tobias; a dramatic poem: with other Pieces; by James Jacobson, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

Rhododaphne, or the Thessalian Spell. 8vo. 7s.

Beltshazzar's Feast; a Seatonian Prize Poem; by the Rev. T. S. Hughes. 3s. 6d.

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A View of the Present Increase of the Slave Trade, the Cause of that Increase, and suggesting a Mode for effecting its total Annihilation; with Observations on the African Institution and Edinburgh Review; and upon the Speeches of Messrs. Wilberforce and Brougham, delivered in the House of Commons, July 9, 1817 — Also, a Plan submitted for civilizing Africa and introducing Free Labourers into our Colonies in the West Indies; by Robert Thorpe, Esq. L.L.D. Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in that Colony. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Anticipation the Second; or, a Statement of the Finances of Great Britain, 1818; by the Author of Anticipation. 1s. 6d.

The Questions—What is a Libel? and

What is the Province of a Jury in Cases of Libel? considered, with Reference to the Prosecution of Wm. Hone; by A. H. Esq. of the Inner Temple. 6d.

Reponse au Discours de M^e Lord Stanhope sur l'Occupation de la France par l'Armee Etrangere. 2s.

An Enquiry into the State of the French Finances and that of Public Credit; with Observations on the Budget of 1818; by Count Lanjuinais, Peer of France, &c.; translated by G. Hurdis, Esq. 8vo. 1s.

Remarks on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, in which the proposed alteration of the Laws of Settlement and Pauperism, its causes, consequences, and remedies, are distinctly considered; by a Monmouthshire Magistrate. 8vo. 2s.

An Inquiry into the Question, "Whether the Freeholders of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland; by John Trotter Brocket. 8vo. 2s.

A Letter to Lord Erskine on such parts of his Armata as relate to Corn and Wool; by Philopatria. 1s. 6d.

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A Sketch of my Friend's Family; intended to suggest some practical Hints on Religion and Domestic Manners; by Mrs. Marshall. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Catholic Manual; an Exposition of the controverted Doctrine of the Catholic Church; with preliminary Observations and Notes; by the Rev. John Fletcher. 4s. 6d.

Popery the Religion of Heathenism; the Letters of Ignotus, published in the Times, with additions, proving the Conformity subsisting between the Romish Religion and the Religion of the Ancient Heathens. 3s.

A Letter to the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A. in reply to his Defence of the Church Missionary Society; by the Rev. B. S. Carwithen.

Sermons on the Commandments; by Robert Jones, D.D. late Senior Chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope. 8vo. 6s.

The Church her own Apologist; proving her Moderation from her Constitution, Appointments, and Practice, and the Mean she preserves between the two Extremes of Popery and Enthusiasm. Altered from Poller; by the Rev. D. Campbell, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. 8vo. 8s.

Remarks on the Design of the Gospel: intended to illustrate the Christian Character, and to refute some of the practical Errors which have been attached to the Faith. 3s.

A Sermon delivered at St. Enoch's Church, Glasgow, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817,

1817, the Day of the Funeral of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales; by the Rev. William Taylor, Jun. D.D. Minister of St. Enoch's Parish, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. 1s. 6d.

Sermons on Public Subjects and Occasions; by Francis Skurray, B.D. Fellow of Lin. Col. Oxford. 12mo. 5s.

The History of the Destruction of Jerusalem, as connected with the Scripture Prophecies; by the Rev. George Wilkins, A.M. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kinnoull; and Vicar of Lowdham and Lexington, Nottinghamshire. roy. 8vo. 20s.

A Caution against the prevalence of a Novel Custom in Dissenting Congregations. 8vo. 2d.

Sermons; by D. Wilson. 8vo. 12s.

The Reformation from Popery the Work of God. A Sermon preached at Bushey Chapel, Herts, Dec. 28, 1817: by the Rev. T. Gilbert. 2d edition. 1s.

Christianity and Present Politics, how far reconcileable; in a Letter to Mr. Wilberforce; by the Rev. H. Bathurst, L.L.B. Archdeacon of Norwich. 3s.

Banks for Saving; a Sermon; by the Rev. Samuel Slocock. 8vo.

The Liturgy of the Church and State, accommodated throughout to the Precepts and Practices of the Son of God and his Apostles. 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Magna Britannia,—Derbyshire; by J. Lysons. 4to. 3l. 10s.—royal 4to. 6l. 6s. With views, 7l.

Britannia Depicta; by the same. 4l.—large paper, 6l. 6s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the western Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island; by Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. F.R.S. 1 vol. 4to. With 15 plates, 2l. 2s.

Billets in the Low Countries, 1814 to 1817, in Letters; with 4 coloured plates. 12mo. 7s.

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Just Imported by John Souter, 73, St. Paul's. Memoirs of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

The Age of Revelation, or the Age of Reason, shewn to be an Age of Infidelity; by Elias Boudinot, L.L.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Medical Sketches; by James Mann, M.D. A.A.S. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Memoirs of Stephen Burroughs. 7s.

A Sermon preached at Haverhill (Mass.), in remembrance of Mrs. Harriett Newell, Wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell: to which are added, Memoirs of her Life; by Leonora Woods, D.D. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Regulations for Field Exercise, Manœuvres, and Conduct of the Infantry of the United States; by Col. Alexander Smyth. 8vo. 18s.

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Beauties of the Bible, being a Selection from the Old and New Testaments; by Ezra Sampson. 4s.

The Letters of the British Spy. 4s.

Bible News or Sacred Truths, relating to the Living God, his only Son and Holy Spirit; by Noah Worcester, A.M. 5s.

Evangelical History, or a Narrative of the Life, Doctrines, and Miracles of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour, and of his Holy Apostles; by Alden Bradford. 7s. 6d.

The Elements of War; by Isaac Maltby. 10s.

Essay on Sheep; by Robert R. Livingston, L.L.D. 8s.

MODERN FRENCH BOOKS,

Just Imported by the Same.

Tableau de la Campagne D'Automne de 1813, en Allemagne; par un officier Russe. 8vo. 6s.

Campagne du Prince Eugene en Italie, pendant les Années 1813 et 1814. 4s. 6d.

Description des Tombeaux qui ont été découvertes à Pompeï dans l'Année 1812; par A. L. Millin. 8vo. avec gravures 9s.

The Complete Works of Xenophon, translated into French, with the Greek Text, and a Latin Version, the different readings of the manuscripts in the Royal Library; with a classical Atlas, Plans of Battles, &c. and fac-similes of 35 original manuscripts. 10 vols. 4to.

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Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Evénemens de la Fin du Dix Huitième Siècle; par M. Georgel. 2 tome. 8vo. 41s.

Histoire Complete du Procès relatif à l'Assassinat du Sr. Fualdès; avec notes sur les principaux personnages qui ont figuré dans cette cause célèbré. Seconde édition. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE feel it proper to record a great change which is pending in one of the chief arts of social life, the generation, diffusion, and economy of Heat. Within the last two or three years,

STEAM has been applied to this purpose in many manufactories in London and in the provinces. The system has so far succeeded, and has been so variously improved, that there are at this moment

ment in London several candidates who address different means of generating and diffusing it to public preference. In consequence, this method of creating heat, for all domestic purposes, is beginning to be much adopted. It is found, that all the rooms of a moderate-sized house may be kept at a temperate or at a higher degree of heat, night and day, by the steam generated from a single boiler of thirty or forty gallons, worked by one bushel of refuse coals. We have seen some manufactories in which the steam is carried through iron pipes around the skirting of the room, and the purpose of heating very well effected. Others convey the steam into the hollow sides of a copper cylinder within the apartment, which cylinder can have any ornamental form given to it. The heat, in this case, is generated by the circulation of the cold air through the centre of the hollow sided cylinder, and in due time the ascending heated air displaces all the cold air of the apartment. There is, on either plan, neither smell nor effluvia; and no possible danger exists, because the boiler may be worked in any out-building at a low pressure, regulated by a valve; and because the steam is conveyed in feeble pipes from the place of its generation to its ultimate destination. Mr. PONTIFEX, the copper-smith, of Shoe-lane, has constructed an apparatus on the latter plan, at 40 or 59*l.* cost; but the most magnificent application that we have seen of the principle is in *Whitbread's Brewery*. The public-spirited proprietors of that great establishment, under the direction of Mr. BRUNTON, an engineer, have erected five great boilers, and by means of steam conveyed in pipes through the liquids, like the worm of a still, they boil five or six hundred barrels of wort, or liquor, in half the usual time; and, in the business of the house, save two chaldrons of coals per day. The example is likely to be followed by other brewers; and the success of the same principle in offices, banking-houses, manufactories, and in many private houses, bids fair speedily to diminish the consumption of fuel in London by one-fourth, to lessen the nuisance of coal-smoke, to remove the structure of cumbersome chimneys, to render accidents from culinary fires impossible, and, what will gratify every philanthropist, to destroy the disgraceful and inhuman employment of climbing-boys. The principle and its application are so

simple, that no further illustration is necessary to enable workmen, in every part of the kingdom, to construct the apparatus; but, as we deem it of great social importance, we will, in an early number, introduce graphic representations of the best contrivances which have been adopted in the metropolis.

A full and authentic Life of the late Mr. CURRAN, by his son W. H. Curran, esq. of the Irish bar, is in preparation.

The Rev. C. J. LATROBE will shortly publish a Narrative of his late Tour in South Africa; together with some account of the state of the missions of the United Brethren in that interesting country. The work will make a quarto volume, and be embellished with engravings.

Memoirs of JOHN EVELYN, esq. author of the *Sylva*, &c. edited by W. BRAY, esq. author of the *History of Surry*, &c. from original manuscripts in the library at Wotton, are preparing for publication, in two vols. 4to.

G. ARNOLD, esq. is preparing a History of the Civil Wars of England, illustrated by 200 engravings, from original paintings.

An Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, and of the most remarkable places in the neighbourhood; by Sir THOS. CLIFFORD, bart. and ARTHUR CLIFFORD, esq. will appear in a few days. It will be embellished with five engravings, of which three are portraits from original paintings: one of Judge Littleton, another of Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1682; and the third of Walter first Lord Alston.

At the same time will appear, *Collectanea Cliffordiana*, in three parts; containing anecdotes of illustrious persons of the name of Clifford; historical and genealogical notices respecting the origin and antiquity of the Clifford family; and *Clifford*, a tragedy; by ARTHUR CLIFFORD, esq. These two works have been printed at Paris, and, besides their intrinsic merit, afford a favorable specimen of the arts of printing and engraving.

Letters of a Prussian Traveller, interspersed with numerous anecdotes descriptive of a tour through Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Istria, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, the Morea, Greece, Calabria, Italy, the Tyrol, &c. &c.; by JOHN BRAMSEN, esq. will soon appear.

The Rev. E. W. GRENFIELD, of Bath,

Bath, has in the press, a work on the Connexion of Natural and Revealed Theology.

The Rev. T. T. HAVERFIELD is preparing a volume of Lectures on the Church Catechism.

THOMAS BOWDLER, esq. is preparing a new edition of what he calls, the Family Shakspeare; containing all Shakspeare's Plays, with the omission of some expressions not proper to be read aloud in a family.

It is announced that Dr. REES' New Cyclopædia will be completed within the present year.

Captain MAITLAND, of the Bellerophon, has, in a manly Letter, published a refutation of the slanders against Napoleon, introduced into a time-serving work, called the Edinburgh Annual Register; the historical part of which is a disgrace to the free press of Britain.

Dr. A. BROWN, professor of Rhetoric, in the University of Edinburgh, who was some time resident in America, and became possessed of numerous valuable documents in regard to the history of North America, has, for many years, devoted his leisure hours almost exclusively to the composition of a great work on the physical, moral, and political history of America, which, it is understood, is nearly ready for the press.

Mr. JOSEPH GWILT, author of a Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches, has put to press a work entitled, "Notitia Architectonica Italiana, or Concise Notices of the Buildings and Architects of Italy;" arranged as a book of reference, as well for the traveller as for the study. It is expected to appear in April. The same gentleman has just completed a translation of Vitruvius, which will shortly appear.

Dr. MACCULLOCH, president of the Geological Society, has prepared for the press a work on the Geognosy of the Hebrides, particularly the outer range of these interesting islands.

A summary view is in preparation, by Captain M'KONOCHE, R.N. of the Statistics and existing Commerce of the principal Shores of the Pacific Ocean; with a detail of the most prominent advantages which seem to be connected with the establishment of a central colony within its limits.

Mr. CLARKE will commence his next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Friday, March 20.

An Abridgment of Dr. JAMIESON'S Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, by the author, will shortly appear.

Mr. COBBETT announces a design to publish a popular *English Grammar*; and also to re-publish, *Le Maitre Anglois*, a French Grammar, of which, at an early period of his life, he was the author.

A Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal in 1816, undertaken by order of the French government; comprising an account of the shipwreck of the Medusa frigate, the sufferings of the crew, and the various occurrences on board the raft, in the desert of Quasa, at St. Louis, and at the Camp of Daceard, &c.; by J. B. H. SAVIGNY and ALEXANDER CORREARD, is in great forwardness.

A work is printing called, the English and French, and French and English Cambist, or Tables of Exchange, from one farthing to a million pounds sterling; and from one denier to a million livres; by JOHN HENRY BREHIER; to be comprised in a portable volume.

Mr. ROBERT MACWILLIAM, architect, has in the press, an Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry Rot, in quarto, with plates.

A new journal, in the form of a quarto newspaper, is preparing, entitled, the *Medico Chirurgical Reporter*. It will be divested of all extraneous matter, and will contain the spirit of every thing new or useful in the medical and philosophical publications of the day.

The second part of the second volume of the Wernerian Natural History Society, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. Dr. BOOC, of Paisley, has communicated to the Edinburgh Royal Society, Letters from his son, giving an account of recent discoveries respecting the Sphinx and the principal pyramid of Egypt, which have been made by Captain Campbell and Mr. Salt. By very laborious excavations, which were made in vain by the French savans, these gentlemen have discovered that the sphinx is cut out of the solid rock on which it was supposed merely to rest. They found that the short descending passage at the entrance to the pyramid, which afterwards ascends to the two chambers, was continued in a straight line through the base of the pyramid into the rock upon which the pyramid stands. This new passage, after joining what was formerly called the well, is continued forward in a horizontal

horizontal line, and terminates in a well ten feet deep, exactly beneath the apex of the pyramid, and at the depth of one hundred feet below its base. Captain Campbell has likewise discovered an apartment immediately above that called the king's chamber, and exactly of the same size, and of the same fine workmanship, but only four feet in height.

Early in March will be published, the first volume of a complete translation of Ovid's Epistles; by EDWARD D. BAYNES, esq. A faithful version of these elegant and impassioned Epistles has long been a desideratum in the literary world.

A new Picture of Rome is in the press; containing a general description of the monuments and most distinguished works in painting, sculpture, and architecture, both ancient and modern, of that celebrated city and its environs; by M. VASI; and embellished with numerous views of public buildings, and a large map of Rome.

A very promising society has recently been instituted in London by some young men, following the profession of civil engineers, for the purpose of mutual communication on the many important topics immediately or more remotely connected with their professional pursuits. The principle of their association is the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst all the members; on which account the society is restricted to practical engineers, and to such students of general science as have especially directed their attention to those subjects which particularly concern the civil engineer.

A Poem, in two parts, entitled, *Harvest*, illustrated by an engraving, to which will be added a few other poetical pieces, by CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON, will be published in March.

Mr. DONALD MACKAY has in the press, and will shortly publish in one volume, 12mo, the *Ladies' Encyclopedia*; being an introduction to those branches of science essential in the education of females.

Antonia, a tale, with other poems, will shortly be published, chiefly written in Malta during the interesting period of the Plague in that Island. To singularity of circumstance and character, the work will, it is said, add variety of composition.

Dr. THOMSON, editor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, having been appointed

to the chemical chair of the University of Glasgow; and, being in consequence obliged to fix his future residence in that city, has engaged Mr. Arthur Aikin and Dr. Bostock, to superintend the publication of that periodical work.

Mr. DYER is printing an account of the Privileges of the University of Cambridge.

Natural History has now become a general study. At this moment there are pupils exploring southern Africa; others have begun their examination of the vast regions of our great Indian empire. Some are in South America, others in the British settlements in North America, and even on the confines

the Russian and Chinese empire. We have no doubt that their extraordinary zeal and activity will afford us, in due time, a rich harvest of facts, in regard to the meteorology, hydrography, botany, zoology, and mineralogy of these remote regions.

Mr. S. P. THOMPSON, of Liverpool, is printing a descriptive Poem, entitled, *Birkenhead Priory*, a beautiful ruin on the shore opposite to that town.

The Rev. C. PHILPOT is preparing a History of the French Protestants and of the Reformed Church of France, from the introduction of protestantism to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Mr. WM. PHILLIPS will shortly publish the third edition of his work, entitled, *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology*, with some additions. From this edition, however, will be excluded the few pages annexed to the last, as an outline of the geology of England and Wales; which, together with the maps accompanying it, will shortly be published separately, with large additions, under the title of a Selection of Facts from the best Authorities, arranged so as to form an outline of the geology of England and Wales; with a map and sections of the strata; designed for the use of the student.

The Rev. W. HETT, of Lincoln, has in the press two volumes of Discourses, which will appear in the course of the spring.

Astarte, a Tale, with other poems; by the author of *Melancholy Hours*; is in the press.

On the first of May will be published, on fine paper, to be continued monthly till completed, the first number of an Ecclesiastical Biography; containing the lives of Christ, the apostles, the fathers, martyrs, founders of sects, &c.; arranged chronologically, to form a connected

connected history of the Christian church.

M. SEMONIN, teacher of the French language at Worcester, will shortly commence a quarterly French publication, to be entitled, *Le Portefeuille François, ou Melange Anecdotique, Dramatique, et Litteraire*. The number printed will be limited to that subscribed for.

Early in March will be published, the Report of a Committee of the Humane Society of New England, relative to a large Marine Serpent seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August, 1817.

Mr. BERNARD O'REILLY, who, in the summer of 1817, undertook a voyage to Davis's Straits, as surgeon on board a whale-ship, for the express purpose of scientific pursuits, is about to publish, in a quarto volume, *Observations on Greenland, the adjacent Seas, and the north-west Passage to the Pacific Ocean*; illustrated by numerous drawings from his own continued observations.

Ghlan Chuin, or the Exile of Scotland, a Tale; and the Adventures of Edward Wortley, by WILLIAM WORTLEY; are nearly ready for publication.

Observations on the History of the Punishment of Flagellation, particularly its use in Schools; shewing the dangerous tendency of this indecent practice, and exposing the real cause why it has been so long a favorite mode of correction amongst those who have the care of youth; with references to BOILEAU's History of the Flagellants, &c. have been announced for publication.

A Voyage to Locuta, a Fragment, with etchings, will shortly appear.

Four vessels are equipping by government for the purpose of exploring the Greenland seas, which are now believed to be more than usually free from ice. Two of these vessels, under the command of Capt. BUCHAN, will endeavour to penetrate to the north pole, while the other two, under Capt. Ross, will proceed up Davis's Straits, the extent or termination of which is still utterly unknown. The ships are to be ready for sea by the beginning of next month.

Those who feel interested in the progress of the arts, will be gratified to know that paper-hangings are now manufactured capable of being washed with soap and water, and by this peculiar quality alone are they to be distinguished from those in common use. Where they have been used, we

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understand that they have been highly approved of. The public are indebted to Messrs. CREESE and Co. of Great Newport-street, Long Acre, for this valuable and useful discovery; and we have no doubt they will receive that patronage which, in our opinion, they so justly deserve.

Mr. CURTIS has in the press, an Introductory Lecture to his course on the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the ear, as delivered at the Royal Dispensary.

Such is the rapid progress of the *Interrogative System*, in the principal schools of the Empire, that the inventor, Sir Richard Phillips, now sells above one hundred thousand copies per annum of the Grammars and Elementary Books adapted to that system. Most of these works have been translated and republished in France, Germany, and America,—where this system of teaching by mixed questions, without answers, begins also to be generally adopted. The English system serves as the basis of that of Pestalozzi; and, in regard to the mechanical systems of Bell and Lancaster, it may emphatically be called, THE INTELLECTUAL OR THINKING SYSTEM.

The method of making French varnish, for cabinet work, as published by Mr. GILL, is to take shell lac, three parts; gum mastich, one part; gum sandarach, one part; alcohol (rectified spirits of wine), forty parts. The mastich and sandarach must first be dissolved in the alcohol, and then the shell lac: this may be done either by putting them into a bottle loosely corked, and placing it in a vessel of water, heated below the boiling point of alcohol, until the solution is effected; or by putting the ingredients into a clean Florence oil-flask, the neck of which is partially closed by a cork, having a narrow slit along it, and heating it over a spirit-lamp. The alcohol which escapes during the process must be replaced by an equal weight of it, after the operation is over,—as it is desirable that the varnish should consist of the proportions given, in order to be good. The solution may be poured off for use from the impurities which remain, but it must not be filtered, as that operation would deprive the lac of some of its qualities. In cases where a greater degree of hardness in the varnish is desirable, and its colour is but a secondary consideration, one part of shell lac, with eight parts of alcohol, is to be preferred.

X

Miss

Miss CROKER's Novel, intitled "the Question,—Who is Anna?" is in the press, and will very soon appear.

An edition of Sallust, edited by Mr. VALPY, will shortly appear.

The Comedies of Terence, by the same, are also in a state of forwardness.

Mrs. SHERWOOD has in the press a new work, entitled, History of the Fair Child's Family, or the Child's Manual; being a collection of stories, calculated to shew the importance and effects of a religious education.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, of Islington, is in the press, new editions of his Juvenile Tourist and Juvenile Pieces, with considerable augmentations and improvements.

Dr. SPIER will shortly publish, in a small volume, General Views relating to the Stomach, its fabric, functions, &c.

Shortly will appear, a new poem, entitled, the Recluse of the Pyrenees, inscribed to his Serene Highness Prince Leopold.

Dr. JONES, of Landybie, and of Chingford, has in the press a New Translation of the Gospels from the Greek into Welsh. He states, that the received version was rendered from the Latin and English texts by men who were but little acquainted with Greek, and not at all with the Syriac; and he submits his intended publication to the serious perusal of the ancient Britons on these pretensions,—that it is the only honest version of the Gospels ever prepared by an individual hand, and the only instance in which the Scriptures have met with the fair and liberal translation commonly given to other writings.

An essay will be speedily published on the best Means of spreading Divine Truth in the numerous unenlightened Villages of Great Britain, including Itinerant Preaching, Sunday Schools, and Bible and Tract Societies.

To prevent the dry-rot in oak timber, MR. JOHN SHILLIBER, of Walkhampton, near Plymouth, proposes, instead of felling oak immediately after the tree has recommenced its growing—when the pores are open and extended to receive the great quantity of sap which is thrown up into the trunk and branches of the tree from the roots, and when also it is soft and easy to be cut, and the bark separates from the trunk with great facility, the sap, which should have returned to the roots, being dried by the sun, the pores remain open, and soon become infected with this pernicious disease—to let the tree stand until the vege-

tation has entirely ceased (say till Christmas); the sap will have returned into the roots; the pores which had been opened in the spring to receive it, will be naturally closed; the bark, which would have separated with ease, will be found inseparable; and the trees, when cut and seasoned, (for a comparatively short time,) will be so hard and impenetrable, as to prevent the disease from ever affecting it. The bark, under such circumstances, becomes a solid mass, and secures the tree from injury, and consequently prevents the introduction of the dry-rot. Comparison of trees, felled at different periods, has enabled him to arrive at this conclusion.

The following are the height, in feet, of the principal hills in the north-west of England, above the level of the sea: **Brow Willy**, Cornwall, 1,368; **Butterton Hill**, Devon, 1,203; **Breadumy Beacon**, Gloucester, 1,203; **Cader Brown**, Cornwall, 1,011; **Carraon Hill**, Cornwall, 1,208; **Cawsand Beacon**, Devon, 1,792; **Cleane Down**, Gloucester, 1,184; **Dundry Beacon**, Somerset, 1,638; **Hensbarrow Beacon**, Cornwall, 1,034; **Inkipin Beacon**, Hants, 1,011; **Kit Hill**, Cornwall, 1,067; **Malvern Hill**, Worcester, 1,444; **Rippon Tor**, Dartmouth, Devon, 1,549.

GERMANY.

The best German poem produced this year, is printed in the *Urania*, an almanac for 1818. The title of this piece, which is in three cantos, is *Die Bezauberte Rose*—the Enchanted Rose. Brockhaus, the publisher, in 1816, offered three poetical prizes, for a romantic tale, a poetical epistle, and an idyl. The above-mentioned piece, by Ernest Schürtze, obtained the prize of 50 ducats in the first class. It is written in the manner of Wieland's Oberon, except that the stanzas are more regular; the whole is more delicate, and, as it were, of pure ethereal texture: it combines all the magic tone of melody. The young poet died at Ceile, in the Hanoverian dominions, in his 28th year, after receiving the intelligence of the success of his piece, and just as he was preparing to set out for Italy. He contracted the disease which proved fatal, during the siege of Hamburg, in 1813, when he served as a volunteer in the Jägers. We are promised his posthumous works, together with a memoir of his life, by Professor Bouteswick of Gottingen.

Mr. C. K. Barth, of Baireuth, is printing the *Ancient History of Germany*, down to the time of Arminius,

in two 8vo. volumes, the second of which will be devoted to the geography of the country, and the manners, religion, &c. of the inhabitants.

DR. OLBERS, of Bremen, the celebrated astronomer, discovered a new comet, on the first of November, in the west shoulder of the Serpent, between the Stork and the Star, 104 of Bode's Catalogue. It is small, but brilliant; particularly towards the centre, and cannot be seen without a powerful telescope. At fourteen minutes past seven, its ascension was $253^{\circ} 6'$; its north declination, $9^{\circ} 14'$; its rotatory motion in the direction of east and west.

The following view of the Germanic population, has been published by authority:—

	<i>Population.</i>
Austria,	16,600,000
Prussia,	16,600,000
Bavaria,	3,400,000
Hanover,	1,300,000
Wurtemberg,	1,300,000
Saxony,	1,200,000
Baden,	1,000,000
Hesse,	540,000
Lippe Detmold,	80,000
Lippe Schauenberg,	30,000
Waldeck,	50,000
Weimar,	180,000
Gotha,	180,000
The Houses of Auhalt,	120,000
House of Schwartzenburg	116,000
Grand Dukedom of Hesse,	560,000
Hesse Homberg,	25,000
Meinungen, Coburg, and Hilburg,	160,000
Houses of Reuss,	84,000
Hohenzollern,	55,000
Holstein,	360,000
Oldenburg,	220,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	330,000
Brunswick,	220,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	70,000
Luxemburg,	240,000
Nassau,	280,000
Hamburgh,	120,000
Bremen,	50,000
Frankfort,	50,000
Lubeck,	44,000
Lichtenstein,	10,000

FRANCE.

A volume, entitled *De Linguā Latinā colendā et Civitate Latinā fundandā, liber singularis*, has appeared at Toulouse. It is indeed a singular book. The author, who is a Spaniard devoted to the ecclesiastical profession in France, proposes to the great sovereigns assembled in congress, to found a Latin free Hanseatic city, to belong to all the nations of Europe. The plan may seem extravagant, and difficult of execution;

but at least it is explained in a novel and original manner.

M. CHEV. DUPIN has communicated to the French Institute, an account of an aurora borealis, observed by him at Glasgow, on the 19th of September last. The night was fine, and the moon and stars were of a sparkling brilliancy. The heavens, towards the north, exhibited some whitish shootings, which, becoming less uncertain, soon displayed the appearance of the *aurora*. The light of it extended from the north, in a space terminated by a vertical circle, the plane of which was nearly perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic needle. The zenith was the last part luminous; it seemed a centre, from which the streamers emanated, and which, as they developed themselves, became more and more brilliant in proportion as they approached the horizon. However, they never descended that length, but terminated irregularly at fifteen or twenty degrees above it, presenting an angular contour, like those glories with which painters environ the throne of the divinity. The most remarkable circumstances were the play of the rays, and their luminous undulations. They were projected in large groups, which alternately approached and receded from each other. At one time they seemed to rise in a body like an immense rocket, and at other times, to descend like a shower of light. The light was generally silvery white, or rather of a light orange hue.

ITALY.

An intelligent mineralogist has examined the rocks around Rome, and is convinced that the seven hills of the eternal city, and all the surrounding districts, are of Neptunian origin. He was enabled to trace with the greatest distinctness, a transition from clay, through other rocks, into clay, porphyry, and amygdaloid, which latter are described as lavas by Italian volcanists.

AMERICA.

MR. D. B. WARDEN has issued proposals for a Statistical and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the period of the first establishments to the present day, on a new plan. The work is intended to be comprised in four volumes, 8vo. with a new map of the United States, a plan of the district of Columbia, and a view of the capitol; all to be engraved by artists of the highest reputation. Subscriptions are received at No. 73, St. Paul's Church-yard.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

WHOMEVER will take the trouble to look over the above statement of the western district of the City Dispensary, will perceive that its boundaries encircle those parts of the town in which the fever, recently so much talked of, has been said principally to prevail. When the writer assures his readers, that with such a district immediately and constantly under his inspection, he has only, within the last six months, witnessed one fatal termination of fever;—when, moreover, he adds, as he is permitted to do, that his respected friend and colleague, Dr. Hancock, who attends the eastern district of the Dispensary, has not even seen a single death from the complaint during the same period, the fidelity of the representation being admitted, one or other of the following inferences cannot fail of being made:—that this same fever, unless it has been much more infrequent than the public has been led to suppose, has either proved very mild in its nature, or has, in the Dispensary practice, been very judiciously treated. The fact is, that although the numbers of febrile disorders have allowedly, within these few preceding months, exceeded the ordinary average, they have assumed, in the majority of instances, so benignant an aspect, as to reduce the merit of successful management to that of a mere negative nature. A great deal has recently been advanced on the efficacy and indispensableness of blood-letting in fever, and the Reporter would desire to be regarded as very far from subscription to those dogmatic articles in medicine which, on the other hand, indiscriminately decry the lancet in these affections, as necessarily an agent of destruction,—“a minute instrument of mighty mischief.” In the present instances, however, he has never considered it requisite to proceed beyond local detractions of blood, and his colleague, Dr. H., reports that he has not, in any one case, judged even topical bleedings to be required,—an abatement of the febrile heat by saline medicines, preserving a free action in the bowels, and occasionally interposing blisters, seemed to embrace every indication of treatment.

But the writer must hasten to fulfil his last month's engagement, of briefly canvassing the question as to the manner in which fevers occasionally become more than commonly prevalent—a fact which cannot be disputed even by those who deny the existence of contagion as its source; and the whole controversy concerning contagion necessarily, therefore, narrows itself into the *quo-modo* of this assumed prevalence. Is it to be attributed to the state, at the time, of the air? Or does one individual impart the disease to another? And if the latter be the case, in what precise way is such communication effected? Whether is it by an atmosphere of infection formed around the body of the infecting individual, as one of the most able writers on the subject, (Dr. Adams) seems to suppose; or is the virus, as in the instance of small pox and measles, secreted by morbid processes going on in the body, and made to impinge, as it were, directly the body of another? “Let human contagion (says a celebrated author) for the future mean nothing more than small-pox, vaccinia, and the kindred forms of morbid secretions: it is not from such secretion, but from nastiness degenerating into infection, that the bodies, cloths, beds, and apartiments of the poor in Great Britain derive their poisonous—their pestilential charge.” In decided and entire opposition to the above assumption, others again, maintain that genuine fever can in no case arise without the previous reception into the body of the specific virus upon which it depends; that cold, that famine, that filth, that mental depression, nay, that epidemic conditions of the atmosphere, are only operative so far as they increase the natural predisposition to be influenced by the poison in question. These two opposite assumptions are both erroneous, from being stretched too far, and in a wrong direction; whereas, extended mutually to the point merely of meeting, they would then be equally marked by consistency and truth. Were filth and confined air sufficient *in se* to engender and propagate fever, the lanes and alleys of the metropolis would never be free from the infection; on the other hand, if the virus creative of the malady had an origin and influence independent on extraneous causes, we should never find the complaints occur as epidemics, and it would be of immaterial consequence whether cleanliness and ventilation were or were not attended to. Against Dr. Adams's opinion, that the communication is made through the medium of an atmosphere of infection, the consequence of confinement and neglect, we may adduce instances in which fever has been imparted from one

person to another even when every attention had been paid to the constant purification of the surrounding media. It would require a length of illustration inconsistent with the compendious restrictions of these pages, to do any thing like justice to the present enquiry, and it must suffice to say, that the disputants on contagion seem to have erred by reasoning too much in the abstract. Fevers are at once contagious and not contagious. Unlike what have been named the specific contagions, they result often from the influence of mere ordinary powers, such as certain states of the atmosphere; but like these contagions, they are also sometimes imparted from one to another individual. Popular mistake on this head appears principally to consist in attaching too much of a distinctive notion to the induced disease. Thus, persons talk of typhus in the manner they talk of small-pox or measles; and we hear of nervous fevers, bilious fevers, yellow fevers, jail fevers, and plague, as if each of these maladies had a specific and peculiar source: whereas, the several varieties are referable to the circumstances exterior and interior of the several recipients. Suppose, for example, that an individual, after having inhaled an infecting dose of the virus of a London fever, could be instantaneously transported to Constantinople during the prevalence in that city of what is there called plague, the resulting sickness would turn out to be plague, and not typhus, although typhus, if we must retain an unmeaning term, was the immediate source of the complaint. But the limits of this paper forbid further enlargement; and the writer can only be allowed to state with aphoristic brevity one or two practical inferences from the present inquiry. In the first place, then, it is fair to presume, and highly satisfactory to feel, that fevers in the metropolis of England will never again rise to the height or prevalence of actual plague, since the care that is now unremittingly observed to insure ventilation and cleanliness acts as a constant antidote to those epidemic constitutions of the atmosphere that occasionally visit us. Secondly, the laws of quarantine are mere vexatious impediments to commercial intercourse, without being attended with any beneficial effects, since, were a whole ship's crew, with the plague upon them, to be debarked in the port of London, they could not introduce the plague, without introducing at the same time, the atmosphere in which plague exists and spreads. And lastly, we may observe that the best security individually against fever, is to do what Mr. Sterne recommends with regard to the evil spirit and principle,—viz. to keep out of harm's way; but the fear of infection need not prove preventive of friendly intercourse and offices, since so much may be effected in obviating the propagation of the disease by a due observance of cleanliness and ventilation.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn, February 20th.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE art of bleaching seems destined to receive considerable improvement. In a paper lately published by Mr. GAVIN INGLIS, it appears, that if flax be pulled before it is too ripe, that it parts with its colouring matter much more readily than it does when left till the usual time; and it is also found that this great advantage might again be lost by improper watering. It has been uniformly found, that flax the greenest pulled is most proper for the finest purposes, and that the whitest flax after drying must be watered in a stream so small, as to require a dam being necessary to receive the water into a temporary pond to cover the flax. The succession of clean water, Mr. Inglis conceives, prevents the deposition of colouring matter, by washing or carrying it away, after being extracted from the flax; while the same flax, from several stagnant ponds, dug in the same ground, and filled with water from the same spring, was very dark in colour. The colour of the flax, after watering very much, depends upon the following causes:—the ripeness of the flax before pulling; the state of putridity of the stagnant water; the minerals which the water may contain; whether it is steeped in a pond dug, or one formed by damming a small stream; or, if a succession of parcels of flax (which is sometimes the case,) be watered in the same pond, where every succeeding parcel must partake of the contaminating dye produced by the fermentation of the former.—In the course of Mr. I.'s observations, he found the quantity and solubility of the colouring matter in proportion to the degree of ripeness; and in the ripest on a principle which he never till then knew to have an existence in flax, viz. iron,—which may be said to abound in ripe flax. In unripe flax the colouring matter is soluble in water; but, if the flax be allowed to stand on the ground till it has attained a rusty-brown colour, and the seed be fully ripened, the juices of the plant are then changed from mucilage to resinous matter, and certainly no longer soluble in water, so far as the resin is concerned,—unless assisted by solvents. Alkalies are the common solvents used by bleachers, but Mr. I. did not conceive them altogether adapted to his purpose: he took alcohol, and succeeded in bleaching, to a very beautiful whiteness, flax in its unripe state and its early stages; but, as the flax ripened,

pened, its power lessened. He exposed full ripe flax to the action of alcohol, both in a liquid state and in a state of vapour, till all the resinous matter was extracted; still a colour remained. He subjected it to the action of an oxymuriate, and was astonished to see the presence of iron so strongly indicated.—We forbear, at present, any remarks on these important observations and experiments, but we think they must lead to a great revolution in the present mode of bleaching; and do away, we hope, amongst other inconveniences, the noxious and disgusting effluvia now so common in or near flax ponds throughout the kingdom.

From galls, DR. JOSEPH BIANCHI, of Pisa, has obtained a volatile concrete oil, which has a bitter caustic taste, and the same odour as galls when pulverized. It is slightly soluble in water, which imbibes its smell and taste. It readily and copiously dissolves in alcohol; the solution which results is rendered turbid by a small quantity of water, but in more or less time, it re-assumes its transparency by the addition of a proportionate quantity of water. It unites to fixed oil, as that of olives; and to the volatile oils, as turpentine and lavender. Exposed on a piece of blotting paper, (or even writing paper) to the action of a slight degree of heat, it liquifies and anoints the paper so as to render it diaphanous. Continuing however the heat, it rises in a visible odorous vapour, and the paper becomes opaque, without retaining any trace of unctuousness. Moreover, this oily spot entirely disappears from the paper by the action of the solar rays, and even by the mere temperature of the atmosphere. By the latter mode the spot did not vanish till after twenty-eight days, during which the thermometer of Reaumur did not indicate a temperature above 14°. Liquified and absorbed by a cotton thread, it inflames when brought into contact with the flame of a candle. Spread and pressed on paper covered with turnsole, the paper reddens very sensibly. Lastly, the solution of sulphate of iron neither makes them become violet nor black. These properties, however, sufficiently prove, that this substance is a volatile concrete oil, and consequently, cannot be confounded with gallic acid.

Mr. R. PHILLIPS has published some observations relative to an analysis of the salts, prepared from the Cheltenham waters; wherein he says, he has no hesitation in asserting, that, by proper management, such a combination of purgative and chalybeate salts may be effected as would be much more efficacious, and more nearly resemble the Cheltenham waters, than any compound that can be obtained by evaporating these waters to dryness.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE quantity of foreign hops imported from Germany, Flanders, Holland, and America, amounted, on the 17th of January, to 9,178 bales and bags, of which the average weight is about 16,000 cwt. or 800 tons.

The number of French eggs landed at Portsmouth alone from the 5th of January last, to the 5th of the present month, amounts to 1,058,019! which, at the rate of sixteen for a shilling, is 9,540l. 18s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The amount of sovereigns issued last year was 3,224,025l.; half-sovereigns, 1,057,295l. total, 4,261,320l.—Silver: half-crowns, 1,125,630l.; shillings, 2,458,566l.; sixpences, 657,162l.: total, 4,241,358l.—Grand total of gold and silver, 8,502,678l.

PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE. January 23.

February 20.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 0 0 to 4 4 0	£4 0 0 to 4 4 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	4 19 0 — 5 1 0	ditto.
—, fine	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6 4 0 — 6 10 0	6 10 0 — 7 0 0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 7 — 0 1 9	0 1 9 — 0 2 0	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 9 — 0 2 1	0 1 10 — 0 2 2	ditto.
Currents	5 8 0 — 5 10 0	5 8 0 — 5 10 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	4 10 0 — 5 0 0	0 0 0 — 5 0 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	82 0 0 — 84 0 0	82 0 0 — 84 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 10 0 — 48 0 0	47 10 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	28 0 0 — 31 10 0	27 10 0 — 30 0 0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	28 0 0 — 30 0 0	26 0 0 — 28 10 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14 0 0 — 15 0 0	14 0 0 — 0 0 0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7 0 0 — 9 0 0	7 0 0 — 9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	17 0 0 — 18 0 0	17 0 0 — 18 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0 — 0 0 0	100 0 0 — 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	3 4 0 — 3 6 0	3 5 0 — 3 8 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5 10 0 — 6 0 0	5 10 0 — 6 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 6 0 — 2 8 0	2 2 0 — 2 4 0	ditto.
—, East India	1 3 0 — 1 8 0	1 3 0 — 1 8 0	ditto.
Silk, China	1 5 7 — 1 15 3	1 7 5 — 1 19 0	per lb
			Silk

Silk, Bengal, skein	1 7 2 —	1 8 2	1 7 2 —	1 10 7	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 13 4 —	0 13 6	0 15 0 —	0 16 3	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 9 —	0 3 11	0 3 8 —	0 4 1	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11 —	0 6 1	0 6 9 —	0 6 11	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	0 0 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	0 0 0	ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 —	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 13 0 —	0 13 6	0 12 0 —	0 0 0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 4 0 —	0 4 3	0 3 10 —	0 4 0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 6 —	0 5 0	0 3 6 —	0 5 6	per gal.
Sugar, brown . . .	3 14 0 —	3 18 0	3 15 0 —	3 17 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine .	4 6 0 —	4 10 0	4 6 0 —	4 10 0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 17 0 —	2 2 0	1 17 0 —	2 2 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine .	5 12 0 —	6 0 0	5 11 0 —	6 0 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 11 6 —	0 0 0	4 0 6 —	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 18 0 —	3 19 0	3 19 0 —	4 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . .	0 2 6 —	0 2 7	0 2 7 —	0 2 8	per lb.
—, Hyson, best .	0 5 8 —	0 6 0	0 5 8 —	0 6 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old .	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	0 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old . . .	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry . . .	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	0 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 25s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 35s. a 40s.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 23.—Amsterdam, 36 10 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24.—Leghorn, 51 $\frac{1}{4}$.—Lisbon, 59.—Dublin, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 221l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 950l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1500l.—East India Dock, 170l. per share.—West India, 202l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 49ls.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 63l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 23th, were 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$; Navy 5 per cent. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1818, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 111.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABLISS N. Great Yarmouth, corn merchant. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and co. Old Jewry) Andt J. G. and J. C. Moessner, Coleman street, toy merchants. (Leigh, Mafon, and co. New Bridge street) Barker R. J. Barker, and J. Barker, Lane end, Staffordshire, potters. (Nellion, Essex street, Strand) Baynton T. and W. Kidderminster, grocers. (Leigh, Mafon, and co. New Bridge street) Batt W. Wedmore, Somersetshire, horse dealer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row) Bailey J. Reading, Berkshire, linen draper. (Eyre, Gray's inn square) Hofs W. George street, Euston square, gun maker. (Oates, Basinghall street) Betrell T. Ratcliffe highway, victualler. (Maffon, Newington Butts) Bradfield F. Wymondham, Norfolk, grocer. (Hine, Temple) Bray R. Gosport, haberdasher. (Amory and Coles, Lothbury) Brewer J. A. Bath, printer. (Highmoor, Scots yard, L. Brown J. York, woollen draper. (Atkinson and Bolands, Leeds) Brown H. Doncaster, dealer in clothes. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn) Brown A. Ruddington, Nottinghamshire, butcher. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple) Buckley J. Lawrence lane, warehouseman. (Wilde, Warwick square) Culverley R. Kegworth, Leicestershire, miller. (Berridge, Hatton Garden) Carter R. New Woodstock, Oxford, ironmonger. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse square) Champion T. Weltham Abbey, Essex, farmer. (Argill, Whitechapel road) Cheetham J. Oldham, Lancashire, shoe maker. (Wiglessworth and Crosley, Gray's Inn) Churchill S. late of Oxford street, distiller. (Martin and Son, Vinters hall) Coates W. Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer. (Wilson, Greenville street) Cooke J. S. S. Golden lane, cheesemonger. (Constable, Symonds Inn) Cox W. H. Bread street, warehouseman. (Swain, Stevens, and co. Old Jewry) Croft R. Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, victualler. (Clutton and Carter, High street, Southwark) Cowther J. Huddersfield, W. on turners. (Walker, Exchequer, Office)

Davies W. Neston, Chester, draper. (Wright and Cole Dawks T. Bath, horse dealer. (Young and Hughes, St. Mildred's court, Poultry) Everitt J. and S. and E. Nath, Westminster road, stable keepers. (Boot, Clifford's inn) Fearnley T. Portsmouth, slopseller. (Templer, Glynes, and co. Burr street, East Smithfield) Feather R. Romford, Essex, carpenter. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street) Goldspink R. Brooke, Norfolk, butcher. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn) Goodyear T. Aldersgate street, straw hat manufacturer. (Phipps, Basinghall street) Grace E. Seaton cottage, Northumberland, farmer. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow church yard) Green S. Mill street, Lambeth, blacking manufacturer. (Mills, New North street, Red Lion square) Griffin T. Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, timber merchant. (Pitts man, Symonds Inn) Hanson J. Southwick, Hants, victualler. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn) Hillear W. Winchester, brewer. (Allen, Clifford's Inn) Hinscliff J. Halifax, dealer. (Becket, Noble street, Fetter lane) Hurry S. Angelcourt, Throgmorton street, broker. (Buckles, Siz Lane) Hyde W. Earl street, Blackfriars, merchant. (Robinson and Hammond, Austin Friars) Irving W. and P. Liverpool, merchants. (Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane) Jenden C. Worthing, Sussex, fadler. (Reilly, Clement's inn) Jones J. Billingsley, Homel Lacy, Herefordshire, corn dealer. (Dax, Son, and co. Doughty street) Jones T. Deintend, Warwickshire, picture frame maker. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn) Jorden T. Bristol, dealer. (King, Serjeant's Inn) Jump J. and T. Hargroves, Fore street, hat manufacturers. (Phipps, Basinghall street) Keene T. Fulham, victualler. (Shuter, Millbank street, Westminster) Knight B. Stafford, baker. (Gaskill, Gray's Inn) Leggett J. Logwardine, Herefordshire, farmer. (Pewtriss, Gray's Inn) Legge T. Cooper's row, Tower hill, merchant. (Martin and Sons, Vinters hall) Lloyd W. and W. Lower Thames street, slopsellers. (James, Bucklersbury) Lloyd W. jun. Findon, Sussex, farmer. (James, Bucklersbury) Lock J. High street, Woolwich. (Parkers, Greenwich) Masters G. Longton, Monmouthshire, dealer. (King, Serjeant's Inn)

Miller J. Regent's Terrace, Chelsea, merchant. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street)
 Mitchell S. Dorking, Surrey, linen draper. (West, New Bofwell court, Lincoln's Inn fields)
 North B. B. Manchester, factor. (Harvey and Bennell, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street)
 Oddy G. Silver street, Golden square, soap maker. (Evitt and Nixon, Haydon square)
 Ollerton R. Bradford, Wiltshire, shopkeeper. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's Inn fields)
 Parsons J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Walker, Manchester)
 Pickton W. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Bunce, Temple)
 Pickard D. Liverpool, coach maker. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
 Pilsbury T. Chelsea, taylor. (Heard, Hooper's square, Goodman's fields)
 Poly J. Thayer street, Manchester square, linen furniture dealer. (Richardson and Miller, New Inn)
 Powell P. M. Hastings, librarian. (Lamb and Hawk, Princes street, Bank)
 Powis R. Grosvenor Mews, veterinary surgeon. (Hooper, Mansion house place)
 Porter T. Arthret, Cumberland, shopkeeper. (Clennel, Staple Inn)
 Privett P. Bighton, Hampshire, maltster. (Emly, Essex court, Temple)
 Proctor W. Sheffield, optician. (Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn)
 Rose S. Swansea, Glamorganshire, dealer. (Price, Lincoln's Inn)
 Sanders J. Chichester, grocer. (Few, Ashmore, and co., Henrietta street, Covent Garden)
 Sedgwick W. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, Staple Inn)
 Sheeres M. Aldersgate street, vintner. (Clutton and Carter, High street, Southwark)
 Schmalz F. W. Fenchurch street, merchant. (Crowder and co., Old Jewry)
 Simister S. Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Duckworth and co., Manchester)
 Smith W. Oxford street, ironmonger. (Riching, Frith street, Soho)
 Smith J. Halifax, corn dealer. (Willis and co., Throgmorton street)

Adams J. Bristol
 Amherst S. Market street, Westminster
 Amis J. Little Britain
 Anderton R. Birmingham
 Appleton J. Stockton upon Tees
 Ap Thomas Young D. and W. W. Abbott, Water lane
 Ashby J. Boxhead, Herts
 Atkins W. sen. and W. Atkins, jun. and S. Atkins, Chippingnorton, Oxfordshire
 Bailey Z. Frome Selwood
 Ballmer J. City Chambers
 Barker J. and T. Helmsley, Blackmoor, Yorkshire
 Battier J. and Son, Gould square
 Bedford C. Manchester
 Bellairs A. W. and Son, Stamford
 Benson C. Birmingham
 Berthon P. Croft street, Finsbury sq.
 Birtles R. Birmingham
 Biss J. Bristol
 Blackford D. Leadenhall street
 Boardman S. and R. Liverpool
 Boardman B. Norwich
 Boileau C. and co. Cornhill
 Booth J. Wibsey, Yorkshire
 Booth G. Bishopwearmouth
 Bowler G. son. and co. Manchester
 Bowdler G. Shrewsbury
 Borevyle T. Onflow, Salop
 Bradbury J. Chatham
 Bradshaw E. and co. Manchester
 Burkitt W. Throgmorton street
 Butler T. and W. E. Hodgson, Dewsbury
 Butler J. and G. Beecroft, sen. Leeds, and T. Butler, Dewsbury
 Card S. sen. Mere, Wiltshire
 Carter G. Wheathampstead, Herts
 Chandler W. Birmingham
 Charles R. St. Albans street, Pall Mall
 Champion J. Great St. Helen's
 Cheshire H. Sittingbourne
 Cleugh R. North Shields
 Cowen G. Great Prescott street
 Cooper J. Y. Dalton
 Cottrell E. S. Manchester
 Craike E. and co. Borough market
 Crowther W. and C. Tapp, Charsfield
 Cullen R. and J. Pears, Cheapside
 Curry T. North Shields
 Davies J. Shoreditch
 Duffy J. Huish, Devonshire
 Dunman G. Aldgate
 Dyer W. North Leach, Gloucestershire
 Earl A. Carlisle
 Eastman T. Clement's lane
 Elam E. W. March, Isle of Ely
 Elgar R. jun. Burnham Westgate, Norfolk
 Emmett H. J. and J. Gerrard street, Soho
 Fenn J. Parliament street
 Fisher R. B. Southampton place
 Fraying J. Blackwater, Surrey
 Gardner T. jun. Liverpool
 Garver J. Worcester

DIVIDENDS.

Garth W. Ballgrove, Lancashire
 Gaunt J. Botley, Yorkshire
 Gibbons T. and J. and B. Gibbons, jun. Wolverhampton
 Glenie A. and J. S. and W. Fry, New Broad street
 Goodchild J. jun. Bishopwearmouth
 Gompertz A. Great Winchester street
 Goring T. Staines
 Gowdy T. Clement's lane
 Gower T. Wethersfield, Essex
 Greaves A. Queen street, Cheapside
 Greaves J. P. and co. Coleman street
 Graves W. Falconburgh court, Soho
 Haines H. Islington
 Haigh J. Barnley, Yorkshire
 Haigh J. Marsden, Yorkshire
 Hart T. Bridport
 Hawkridge W. B. Cleveland street
 Hanbury J. Shoreditch
 Hillop A. and J. Sadler, Bow lane
 Holmes T. and co. Long Acre
 Hopps T. Greenhamerton, Yorksh.
 Hodgson W. Playhouse yard
 Hodgson R. and E. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Hodgson J. jun. Coleman street
 Holt W. Marsden, Lancashire
 Howden W. Cannon street
 Huxham W. Exeter
 Hurry J. Nag's head court
 Ingleby J. Lygan-y-wern, and C. Ingleby, Soughton, Flintshire
 Jessurum A. late of Howford's buildings, Fenchurch street
 Johnson R. S. Great Yarmouth
 Jones E. D. Cheshire
 Jones R. Northumberland street, Strand
 Jupe P. jun. Castlestreet, Leicester sq.
 Kershaw T. W. Southwark and Greenwich
 Knight W. Bagshot
 Knight J. and T. Ashby, Gough sq.
 Knowlton C. Bristol
 Lax J. Sunderland
 Lander P. Cardiff
 Latham T. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire square
 Lawton W. Wimflow, Chester
 Le Miesurier P. and H. and co.
 Leach T. Salisbury
 Lee A. Wakefield
 Lewis T. Tower hill
 Long C. High Holystock, Yorkshire
 Lockwood G. Whitby, Yorkshire
 Lowe C. Old Bond street
 Lowe W. Field Royton, Lancashire
 Lucas H. Liverpool
 M' Briar R. Fen court, Fenchurch str.
 M' Kenzie A. J. and H. Roper, Croft street, Finsbury square
 Manton J. Birmingham
 Martindale J. St. James's street
 Matthews S. Ratchfie highway
 Martin T. Chichester
 M' Lacklan A. and J. Galt, Great St. Helen's
 Miller W. jun. Liverpool
 Moore H. Ironmonger lane

Nicholls T. and J. Marlow, Birmingham
 Nilbec N. Denton, Kent
 Parker S. South Lambeth
 Parry J. Newgate street
 Payne R. Liverpool
 Packer J. Painswick, Gloucestershire
 Peck D. S. Barnsley
 Peacock S. Lincoln
 Pettel R. Great Winchester street
 Philips H. Carey street
 Pidgeon P. and W. Stock Exchange coffee house
 Potts W. Liverpool
 Pugley C. Islington
 Quarant W. York
 Ramsbottom J. and J. Potter, Norwich
 Reed W. Fleet street
 Reid J. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Revis T. Cambridge
 Rice L. Ashby de la Zouch
 Richards W. Chatham
 Richardson W. J. Nicholas lane
 Robertson J. and J. Stein, Lawrence Pountney hill
 Robinson J. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Robinson D. and J. Stead, Dalton, Yorkshire
 Roiley J. Dalton le Moors
 Ross T. and co. Liverpool
 Scotland R. South Shields
 Schroder J. F. jun. Crutched Friars
 Schofield N. and T. W. Kenshaw, Greenwich
 Sherwood W. Liverpool
 Shepherd J. Moortown, Gloucestershire
 Skiffen H. Bush lane
 Small W. Taunton
 Smith T. Lawrence Pountney lane
 Smith J. Tabernacle walk
 Spencer J. B. and co. Bearbinder lane
 Stockham W. Bristol
 Strombom J. Austin Friars
 Taylor W. Clifton, Lancashire
 Thomson J. P. Great Newport street
 Thomson W. Sere street
 Thompson B. Peckham
 Thompson J. sen. and J. Thompson, jun. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Tomlinson J. Tooley street
 Tomlinson J. Norwich, Cheshire
 Tomlinson W. Norwich
 Trevor J. and J. Richards, Whitchurch
 Vandyke P. D. A. J. G. Leven, and W. A. de Graaf, Minories
 Wagstaffe E. late of Bridport
 Walton J. and E. and T. Bread street
 Ward J. Silcoates
 Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill
 Whitehead and co. Cateaton street
 Whitehead A. Barn within Saddleworth, York
 Whitaker J. H. Manchester
 Whittle J. Liverpool
 Wibberley R. Liverpool
 Wigglesworth T. Hoylands, Yorkshire
 Wilson W. Fulham
 Williams J. Lower Coleman street.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats throughout the country make a very satisfactory appearance, and the latter sown, from the general mildness of the season, are particularly forward. Upon all dry soils, ploughing and field business in general has gone on with considerable dispatch, but, on those which are not so favourably situated, they are backward, from the wetness of the season, and will be late at bean setting. The peas and beans of the early districts, are partly above ground, and look well. The turnip crop has turned out one of the most abundant, and there has been no frost to injure it; but the great convenience of having the roots drawn and at home, ready for use, has been much remarked this season, in wet lands where cartage has been so difficult. Complaints of the rot in sheep increase, from the northern and midland counties, to such extent indeed, that some persons have lost, or been under the necessity of killing, their whole flocks. This calamity, it is supposed, will affect the country for years to come, and render every year more obvious the want of an improved system of sheep husbandry. The early lambing has been very successful in point of numbers, but both ewes and lambs have suffered from the wetness and sudden changes of the weather. All live stock, both fat and lean, are in demand, and apparently very likely to increase in price. Fat hogs are dearer. Long wool still on the advance. Hops a dull market, although the quantity in hand is small. Horses and milch cows at high prices. Wheat, from late and inferior land, rises in a damp and poor state, and also the barley; but the wheats upon the best soils have produced both good acreable quantities, and a heavy quality. Surface draining, and other improvements, have been carried on to a very considerable extent; land has risen in price, farms are in no want of tenants, and the state of the labourer is considerably improved; his situation is nevertheless bad,—his earnings are not yet fairly adequate to his support, and too many are still beating the rounds after uncertain employ.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 8s. 7d.—Pork 5s. 7d.—Lamb 7s.—Bacon 6s. to 6s. 6d.—Fat 4s. 8d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 100s.—Barley 30s. to 55s.—Oats 22s. to 40s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. from 14d. to 1s.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 2l. 2s. to 2l. 14s.

Coals, in the pool, 33s. to 43s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Feb. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester in the Year 1817, by THOMAS HANSON, surgeon.

1817.	BAROME- TRICAL PRESSURE.	TEMPERATURE.		EVAP.	RAIN.		
		Mean.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.
January.....	29.83	40°.10	56°	24°	.903	1.220	16
February.....	29.95	43 .89	55	33	1.125	4.095	22
March.....	29.87	43 .20	56	21	1.083	2.075	21
April.....	30.39	46 .80	62	30	1.925	.130	7
May.....	29.84	49 .33	65	34	1.777	2.190	24
June.....	29.92	61 .10	85	43	2.259	4.015	20
July.....	29.85	59 .40	71	45	1.575	6.360	23
August.....	29.74	59 .00	72	44	1.545	5.280	25
September.....	30.04	58 .88	77	42	1.600	1.600	15
October.....	30.10	46 .30	58	32	.592	.460	16
November.....	29.98	49 .50	60	36	.550	2.820	24
December.....	29.63	37 .48	54	25	—	3.360	21
Annual Means, &c...	29.93	49°.59				33.605	234

1817.

	WINDS.										CLOUDS.								
	N. Z.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Variable.	Calm.	Brisk.	Boisterous.	Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cum.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stra.	Nimbus.
January.....	1	0	1	1	7	7	3	6	5	0	3	1	0	19	0	10	0	0	0
February.....	0	1	0	0	0	7	11	8	1	0	9	6	0	17	0	10	1	0	0
March.....	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	10	1	0	1	2	1	17	2	11	1	1	0
April.....	2	10	0	4	1	2	4	4	3	0	1	0	5	10	0	9	2	0	0
May.....	0	8	0	1	2	9	1	7	3	0	1	0	2	15	0	11	0	2	1
June.....	0	2	0	5	3	8	4	2	6	0	1	0	0	8	0	11	1	9	9
July.....	0	0	0	0	1	17	6	4	3	0	0	1	0	14	0	10	1	1	3
August.....	0	1	1	4	0	14	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	14	0	11	0	5	1
September.....	0	3	0	5	0	10	0	3	9	0	1	0	0	8	2	13	3	4	0
October.....	0	8	5	2	0	2	1	6	7	0	1	0	0	12	0	10	3	6	0
November.....	0	0	0	4	0	17	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	15	1	1	0
December.....	0	1	6	2	0	9	4	4	4	0	3	0	0	13	1	11	6	1	0
Total.....	3	34	13	23	14	117	43	61	51	0	21	10	8	160	5	152	19	30	7

The above annual mean pressure is two-tenths of an inch higher than it ought to be; the error was occasioned from the scale of the barometer having been placed so much too low: of course the true annual mean will be 29.73 inches. The greatest elevation, when the correction is taken into account, will be 30.50,—which occurred on the 1st of February and the 7th of April; and the least is 28.44—which took place on the 20th of January. The range of the extremes is 2.06 inches. Spaces described, taken from curves formed from the mean daily pressures, forty-five inches and a half, and the number of changes 118.

Mean annual temperature $49^{\circ}.59$; mean for the six summer months $55^{\circ}.75$; mean for the six winter months $43^{\circ}.41$. The greatest heat took place on the 22d of June, and the least on the 22d of March; the annual range of the extremes being 64° . The evaporation in December was interrupted.

Excepting April and May, we may pronounce the past year as having been gloomy and humid, yet not unfavourable to the harvest. Corn has been housed for the most part in excellent condition, and in quantity has averaged above an usual crop. There has been a general scarcity of fruit, particularly apples and plums, the blossoms of which were much injured by sudden and severe frosts, which also did much damage to hop plantations in the south.

Out of the 234 wet days, seventy are noted as complete rainy days. A few instances of thunder and lightning occurred in June and July. February was noted for boisterous winds from the north-west and west. The west and south-west winds continue as usual to prevail the most. The cumuli and cirri-cumuli clouds have been almost daily attendants.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE of the first measures of ministers, after the meeting of parliament, was hastily to repeal their Suspension Act of the last sessions. The secret history of this transaction has not yet transpired. Other select committees of ministers and their partizans have, however, been since organized, and their reports, as might have been anticipated, ascribes "discretion and moderation to the conduct of ministers!" We put it solemnly, whether a shorter and juster method of proceeding

would not be to meet the reasonable demands of the nation by timely reforms and effectual reductions of expenditure?

On the 11th of February Mr. Fazakerley made a motion in the House of Commons on the infamous system of espionage, established by the present ministers; and, in the course of the debate, Mr. Bennett made the following interesting and affecting speech, which we preserve at length, as a striking memorial of the times.

Mr. Bennett said, that when the house recollects how this new committee had been

been appointed, they could not look with any degree of confidence to the result of their inquiries. It was the ministers who nominated the committee; it was the ministers who were to be tried; it was the ministers who were to furnish the evidence. He voted for the motion, because he thought that a case could be established, and which he should now endeavour to establish; and, if he succeeded, and the house should then refuse the motion, it would satisfy the country, that the nomination of this committee was one of the grossest juggles that any set of ministers had at any time ventured to impose upon the people. In the last session of parliament, the ministers thought proper to draw a bill of indictment against the people; two committees were appointed, and before them the case of the crown was heard; but, up to this moment, the case of the people had never been heard. One would have thought, then, that when the present committee was appointed, the case of the people would have been considered, and the case of the crown shut up. From all that had transpired respecting these transactions, no doubt could remain that the government had sent persons into the country to inflame the public mind. On the general question of spies, one gentleman, (Mr. B. Bathurst) who had stood forward as the general voucher for such persons, had furnished the very best answer that could be given against them; for he said, that the natural consequence was, to ferment the disturbances which they were employed to prevent. He (Mr. Bennett) did not wish to give any general opinion on the employment of spies; it was a nice point, and he would not then discuss it; but this he knew, that they were edge-tools which required a very cautious handling. As for those wretched beings who had been employed at Manchester, and in other parts of the country, they had done things which he could not think of without shame, nor mention without indignation. Some of them had been in the habit of earning six or seven shillings a week, but the temptation of getting fifteen shillings as spies, induced them to take up the most sanguinary employment. He held then in his hand, a pamphlet which had been published by Captain Raines, who was a captain in the militia, and had served under a gallant officer, now no more, whose name it would not be proper to mention. In this pamphlet, the writer sets forth the claims which he had upon the government, and stated that he had persuaded persons to join the luddites, and to enter into a horrid oath, in order that they might afterwards break it, and then betray the individuals who took it. Now he (Mr. Bennett) did not set himself up for a great moralist, nor pretend to any superior

piety; but he wished to appeal to the honourable member for Bramber, (Mr. Wilberforce) for his opinions on this subject. For his own part, however, he would say, that he should consider himself guilty of the greatest baseness, if he should lend himself as an instrument to such acts as these. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Bathurst) had given a sort of challenge respecting the character and conduct of the persons who had been employed in the recent transactions, and he was prepared to meet that challenge; the house should be witness between them, and, when they had heard the case, they dared not refuse giving instructions to this committee: he said, that they dared not refuse, because he knew that they felt the importance of upholding their character, and supporting their reputation, in the minds of the people. In the first place, then, with respect to Castles—that infamous man, who was believed by the attorney and solicitor general, and by the judges, but who, thank God, was not believed by the jury—this man, this bully, this utterer of forged notes, who was a spy before, under the Transport-office, was clothed by the police-officers, that he might come into court like a gentleman, and give evidence against persons who, though not guilty of high treason, had certainly committed some acts for which they might have been punished, if tried for a minor offence. Such was the character of one of the men whom the right honourable gentleman had thought proper to take under his protection, and honour with his praise. In regard to another, Oliver, he could tell him, that, so far from being a person of unsullied reputation, he began his career by that fraud which no man in that house would venture to defend—he was guilty of bigamy, or the offence of having two wives. The other parts of his character were equally bad; and this he should be ready to prove, whenever the right honourable gentleman, or his colleagues, should choose to put him up in the box as a witness. At present, he would merely observe, that, so far from being a moral character, he owed to the mercy of others, to the mercy of a benefactor whom he had basely and wickedly injured, the miserable and infamous life which he now held. He (Mr. B.) had taken great pains to ascertain the truth of these facts, and had every reason to believe that the statement was perfectly correct. Such, then, was the character of another of those persons whom his Majesty's ministers had employed, first to excite, and then to betray, the people of this country. For this purpose, on the 24th of April, Oliver started from London, and went to Liverpool. His professed object was to see Mr. Pendrell, and through him to get introduced to others. At the meeting (and here

here the honourable member desired to observe, that he had witnesses, who were ready to be examined upon all those facts) a conversation passed generally on politics. Mr. Oliver said, he was going to make a sort of tour in the country, and he wished to get petitions signed by a few individuals at each place. He recommended them to send a delegate. They said, "What, send a delegate from five persons!" He replied, "Why, are you so green as not to know that this is the way we manage this business in town?" A few days after, he sent a letter to Mr. Jones, at Birmingham, to say that a meeting was to be held. He then went to Leeds and Manchester, and at both these places, to further his object, he called on most respectable persons. He afterwards stated, that he had been concerned in some of the transactions of the years 1792 and 1793; that he had been deeply engaged in Despard's business, and that he had assisted the escape of Thistlewood and young Watson. Oliver was then joined by some of his companions, who were arrested at Huddersfield. The honourable member had a narrative of what passed there, and, from the opportunity which he had had of examining the particulars, it was perfectly correct in the main. Oliver had positively said, that there was no use in petitioning at all: we must, he said, have resort to force—we must have resort to physical force. The person who stated this, said, I come here for no such purpose. When they arrived at the meeting, Oliver instructed Mitchell to write letters: this was a meeting which Oliver himself had called on the 5th of May. Ten delegates were present at that time—one from Birmingham, one from London (which was Oliver,) two from Huddersfield, three from Barnsley, one from Sheffield, one from Leeds, and one from Manchester, Oliver was requested to take the chair: he at first refused, but afterwards assented. He then began by stating, that, as to petitioning, it was of no use; that physical force alone must be resorted to; and that it was necessary that they should collect all the arms which they could find. He then desired a person to write down on a card the number of persons who would join them, and to sign his name to it. "This," said the honourable member, "I believe in my conscience to be the foundation of that passage in the report of the secret committee, in which it is stated, that lists had been furnished of the number of men and arms that would join them and be provided; and I believe that Oliver himself wrote down those lists." He had in his possession a letter, in which Oliver gave a narrative of that meeting: he said to his friend Mitchell, "we had a most excellent meeting—we had that excellent fellow, Bacon, there." He

knew that Oliver visited Mitchell three times in Coldbath-fields; he proposed to Mitchell, in prison, that he should write to his friends in the north, entreating them to make an appeal in arms: Mitchell said, "I beg you will quit my presence." How long Oliver stayed in London he did not know; but he knew, notwithstanding what the right honourable gentleman had said, that he made his appearance at Derby and Nottingham.

The honourable member then proceeded to read an affidavit, which was, in substance, as follows:—That Oliver had attended a meeting, in which he had stated, that as to any hope of reform, petitioning was all in vain; that the population of London was more eager in the cause than ever, that they upbraided the tardiness of the country, and felt that nothing but physical force could effect their purpose. He then added, that the country around them was all organized, and that they, at Derby, alone remained not ready; that if arms could not be found, the countrymen would come forward with knob sticks, and that he could himself raise 60,000 men with his finger; that he had been to Wooler, whom he found a hearty fellow, and that he had employed him to draw up proclamations. All this he said at the meeting of the 25th of May. He then went into Yorkshire to publish proclamations, which he said were to be drawn up by Wooler, the writer of the Black Dwarf. He there said, he must go the next day to Liverpool, which he did; the next day to Nottingham, he did: the next to Derby, and he did. He there asked the state of the barracks at Weedon, and said, he was prepared to knock Weedon over. He asked a bricklayer to ascertain the state of the barracks; the bricklayer said, he should be glad enough to go and assist the Wolverhampton men, but did not know the place, and was, moreover, entirely destitute of money. Oliver then gave him a letter to a gentleman at Birmingham. The deponent and other witnesses are ready to make oath that they saw the letter given, signed and sealed. He (Mr. Bennett) would here ask the attorney-general, whether, if this man had gone to Weedon barracks, under the direction and at the instigation of Oliver, he could have been considered guilty of high treason. The deponent further stated, that Oliver said he was that evening going to Nottingham, that he appeared there as one of the London delegates, urged the people to action, and insisted on the necessity of their standing by the country; telling them that the people of Leeds, Lancaster, and Yorkshire, were all in arms, and urged them to engage in war. On the next, the 26th, he saw Brandreth. He (Mr. Bennett) held in his hand the affidavit of the person who accompanied

accompanied him. [Mr. Bragge Ba-thurst inquired who? Mr. Bennett said, he would give no names, but produce the witness himself if the house would allow him.] This affidavit further confirmed all he had been stating, as well as Brandreth's own statement, made in confidence to his solicitor. This statement he had, and could produce a part which, though it contained a complete confession of all the acts Brandreth had been found guilty of, showed also, most clearly, by what he had been stimulated to their perpetration. The affidavit he held in his hand stated, that the deponent became acquainted with Oliver at the house of one Stevens, an important person among the few who were concerned in those disgraceful transactions; that it was agreed a meeting should take place at the Three Salmons public-house; that Oliver there met Brandreth, who appeared to listen to him with the most earnest attention; Oliver there said that Mr. Wooler had printed 20,000 proclamations; that the people in London wondered what the Nottingham men were about; that the people in Yorkshire and Lancashire were in such a state that they could hardly be kept down any longer; that all London was in a ferment, and eager to join with friends in the country, and that the people there had sent him into the country to see in what state things really were. He then called the person alluded to in the former affidavit, asked him to explore the barracks, in which he said there were great quantities of arms. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to read the statement made by Brandreth to his solicitor, which agreed with the last affidavit in all circumstances, mentioning the meeting at the Three Salmons, the stimulating language used by Oliver, his statement of the condition of the northern counties, and their extreme impatience to rise, as well as that of the people in London; that the latter would not be satisfied unless Nottingham were secured, as it commanded the passage over the Trent to effect a junction with the northern forces. Oliver, not satisfied with all this, returned to Nottingham on the seventh, and being pressed to say what part he would take in any active steps, replied, that he would with pleasure come there to raise the standard himself, but it was necessary for him to support his friends in Yorkshire, who were then all in arms, eager for a cause in which they, the people of Nottingham, were so slack. On the 8th or 9th of June, in order to stimulate them still more, he said the day was fixed for a general rising. To conclude the statement, it appeared he went back to Birmingham; and the same witness was ready to state, that he there told them the people in the north were all ready to rise; that a vast body of men would pour down

from Scotland to decide the business, and take possession of every important post; that Sir F. Burdett, and Major Cartwright were well acquainted with the whole affair, and that several officers of distinction would take an active part, though he could not then mention their names. He (Mr. Bennet) here begged the house to bear in mind the assumed authority which Oliver begged Mr. Jones (one of the five persons who had been pointed out) to take upon him—he said *assumed*, though the first report of the secret committee spoke of assumed or delegated authority, as if they were the same thing, with a view to impress the house, that extensive plans of co-operations by delegates had been entered into; but in this view of the subject, assumed authority was very different from delegated. In order to involve more in this plot, and till his net completely, Oliver not only sent letters, but his co-adjutor, Crabtree, to Birmingham, to attend the meeting, and stimulate the people by every means in his power; but he was there told that his mischievous plan was all known and his tricks all discovered, and that they would have no communication whatever with him.

Having thus laid before the house but a very small part of the case he had in his hand, he begged to draw their attention to another most material fact: the day that Oliver ceased his employment as missionary of government, to ferment disturbances, that very day was public tranquillity perfectly restored. That there had been disturbances was well known; and it was easy for those here, who enjoyed in tranquillity every comfort that opulence could bestow, who were secure in their possessions, their occupations, and lives, to reprobate in strong terms any insubordination, the causes of which they very imperfectly understood: but they could little understand the feelings of a man who beheld his wife and children starving, and felt himself almost of necessity linked to any companions who could hold out a hope, however dangerous and precarious, of saving himself from the pit of perdition that yawned before him and his family. None could deny that such distress had but too extensively existed, and that some factious men had taken advantage of a season of misery to raise hopes of a dangerous nature in the minds of these deluded victims; but, had they been suffered to carry their combinations into execution, they were of so loose and undefined a character, that no apprehensions could have been entertained from schemes so ignorant and so absurd. But, with Oliver to stimulate and direct them, the business took quite another turn; and while he was setting one town and one country against another, proclaiming to one district that its neighbour was ready, and

upbraiding them with timidity and delay, the consequence was almost unavoidable, that these miserable wretches would, if possible, have resorted to that physical force so strenuously recommended to them by the missionaries of government. He would put this question to the house—and he should consider it no answer to be told that there were persons ready to enter into any schemes of violence—Mr. Colquhoun had stated, at a very random guess, that there were from 20 to 40,000 persons, who rose every morning in London without hopes of obtaining any regular employment, or of securing a bed for the ensuing night, and who of course were always ready for any mischief that might offer. What should we say to a government that would send missionaries among such a population as this, for the purpose of exciting discontent, and telling them that now was the time to rise; now the time to rifle the pockets of the rich; now to satisfy themselves with rapine and plunder? That very thing had government done towards the distress arising out of want in the northern and midland counties. Before he sat down, he wished to say a word as to an argument he had been sorry to hear urged as a proof of Oliver's absence in these transactions; the argument urging the use he might have been of to the prisoners as a witness for them, if all these facts were true. "If Oliver had any such concern in these transactions, why," said the honourable gentleman opposite, "did he remain concealed; he was on the spot, and might have been called?" It was true, he was on the spot, ready to purchase the blood-money of Blandreth also; but the reason he was not called was, that he would have been too dangerous a witness for the prisoners; he would have proved, not that they were not guilty of treason, but that they had been seduced into it; and that would have furnished no defence, that would only have forfeited their blood with greater certainty to the avarice of government missionaries. The judge himself must have stopped such evidence, and have told the prisoners they only confessed their guilt by calling it. Just as in the last century, it was held to be no excuse to the tenants of the Earl of Derwentwater, that they had been led into rebellion in obedience to their lord. An argument thus urged against the prisoners was a disgrace—he would call it so again, a disgrace—to the justice of the country. But he could tell the house why the trials took that course. If Bacon had been tried first, Oliver would have been a most important witness. He (Mr. Bennett) knew that Bacon's trial would have had a most important effect on those of the other prisoners, and that was the reason why that master traitor had been kept

back altogether. He was sorry to have detained the house so long on this subject, but he believed he had exaggerated nothing, and treated the matter with no more asperity than it called for. It was the bounden duty of the house, to England, and the people at large, to save them from a system, the natural consequences of which he had now clearly shown. He was prepared to establish the facts he had stated on the evidence of oaths and of the most credible witnesses—he repeated, most credible witnesses. He challenged the honourable and learned gentleman to show that they were not credible. It might be very well for the noble lord to cry *hear, hear*, and deny the motion in that house; it might do there, but it could not do with the country; before their country they stood, and a verdict would be given, such as the enormity of the case deserved.

The motion was of course lost, by 111 to 53.

List of the Minority on a subsequent motion of Lord Folkestone for inquiring into the treatment of the prisoners confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

Althorp, Vis.	Lyttleton, Hon. W.
Atherley, A.	Macdonald, Hon. J.
Anbrey, Sir John	Macintosh, Sir J.
Barnett, James	Martin, John
Bennett, Hon. H. G.	Mildmay, Sir H.
Birch, Jos.	Morpeth, Vis.
Brand, Hon. T.	Milton, Vis.
Brougham, H.	Monck, Sir C.
Browne, Dom.	Neville, Hon. R.
Byng, S.	North, D.
Burroughs, Sir W.	Ord, Wm.
Calcraft, J.	Ossulton, Lord
Calvert, Charles	Phillips, George
Campbell, Hon. John	Ponsonby, Hon. F. C.
Carter, J.	Ramsden, J. C.
Coke, Thos. W.	Ridley, Sir M. W.
Cochrane, Lord	Romilly, Sir Sam.
Duncannon, Vis.	Scudamore, R.
Douglas, Hon. F. S.	Sharp, R.
Fazakerly, Nic.	Smith, John
Fergusson, Sir R. C.	Smith, Wm.
Frankland, Robert	Symonds, T. P.
Gordon, Robert	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Guise, Sir W.	Waldegrave, Hon. W.
Hamilton, Lord A.	Webb, Ed.
Heron, Sir Robert	Wilkins, Walter
Howard, Hon. W.	Wood, Alderman
Hurst, Robert	TELLERS.
Latouche, Robt. jun.	Burdett, Sir. F.
Latouche, John	Folkestone, Vis.
Lemon, Sir W.	

Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, for preventing their subjects from engaging in any illicit traffic in Slaves; signed at Madrid, the 23d of September, 1817.

In the name of the most Holy Trinity. It having been stated, in the second additional article of the treaty, signed at Madrid on the 5th day of July, of the year 1814,

1814, between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, that "his Catholic Majesty concurs, in the fullest manner, in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the traffic in slaves, and promises to take into consideration, with the deliberation which the state of his possessions in America demands, the means of acting in conformity with those sentiments; and engages, moreover, to prohibit his subjects from carrying on the slave-trade, for the purpose of supplying any islands or possessions, excepting those appertaining to Spain; and to prevent, by effectual measures and regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag being given to foreigners who may engage in this traffic, whether subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other state or power."

Art. 1. His Catholic Majesty engages, that the slave-trade shall be abolished throughout the entire dominions of Spain, on the 30th day of May, 1820, and that, from and after that period, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the crown of Spain to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave-trade on any part of the coast of Africa, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of five months, from the said date of the 30th of May, 1820, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels, which shall have cleared out lawfully previously to the said 30th of May.

2. It is hereby agreed, that from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the crown of Spain to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave-trade on any part of the coast of Africa to the north of the equator, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of six months, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out from Spanish ports for the said coast, previously to the exchange of the said ratifications.

3. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay, in London, on the 20th of February, 1818, the sum of 400,000l. sterling, to such persons as his Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

4. The said sum of 400,000l. sterling is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

5. One of the objects of this treaty, on the part of the two governments, being

mutually to prevent their respective subjects from carrying on an illicit slave-trade.

The two high contracting parties declare, that they consider as illicit any traffic in slaves carried on under the following circumstances:—

1st. Either by British ships, and under the British flag, or for the account of British subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever.

2d. By Spanish ships, upon any part of the coast of Africa north of the equator, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty: provided, however, that six months shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels, conformably to the tenour of the second article of this treaty.

3d. Either by Spanish ships, and under the Spanish flag, or for the account of Spanish subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever, after the 30th of May, 1820, when the traffic in slaves, on the part of Spain, is to cease entirely; provided always, that five months shall be allowed for the completion of voyages commenced in due time, conformably to the first article of this treaty.

4th. Under the British or Spanish flag, for the account of the subjects of any other government.

5th. By Spanish vessels bound for any port not in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty.

Done at Madrid, this 23d day of September, 1817.

HENRY WELLESLEY.

JOSE PIZZARO.

In consequence of this treaty, it is understood, that increased activity immediately took place at Cadiz, in the equipment of armaments against the independants in South America, in which service the said 400,000l. of British money is to be employed.

The army estimates for the service of the year of peace have been laid on the tables of the houses of Parliament; they consist of seventy-seven folio pages, and the last page contains an abstract of the whole:—

Total number, including officers and men, is	133,539
Troops in France	22,993
Ditto in India	19,899
Deduct the sum of these two, viz.	42,892
Remain	90,647
Corps ordered for India	4,299
Corps to be reduced in 1818	4,200
Together	99,146
Then deduct corps ordered for India	4,299
There remain	94,847
The	

These troops are to be provided for at a charge amounting to . . . £6,494,290 10 4

Of which England is to supply . . . £5,313,232 9 0
And Ireland . . . 1,181,658 1 4

SWEDEN.

The old and superannuated King of Sweden is dead. He was uncle of the cashiered king, now a fugitive in Switzerland; and condescended to entertain, as his elected successor, the French revolutionary general Bernadotte, who, like Murat, deserted his patron Napoleon after the disastrous campaign in Russia, but who, from bearing meekly the subsequent contumelies of legitimacy, has been allowed to succeed to the crown of Sweden.

FRANCE.

In the night of the 10th and 11th of February, when his Grace the Duke of Wellington was returning to his hotel in his carriage, it is said, a pistol-shot was fired, which, however, neither touched him nor the carriage. Search was, in vain, made for the ball; but it could not be found.

This affair has created much sensation; and will have its effect upon the pending negotiations for the evacuation of France by the whole, or great part, of the confederate troops, whose presence is so necessary to the Bourbons.

PERSIA.

Accounts from Persia state, that the Russian embassy to that country has not been attended with the advantages which had been expected; and that the Persians are unable to forget the cessions made at the last peace, and try every means to get back the ceded provinces.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Cobbett's Register (published in London February 21,) contains an eloquent appeal in favour of the South Americans, which deserves to be read by freemen, and those who love freedom, all over the world. It records the speeches made in Congress on the 3d and 5th of last December, by Messrs. CLAY, SERJEANT, and ROBERTSON, in favour of the South Americans; and it may be hoped, as a consequence, that the American executive will, in future, be less fearful of offending the legittimates and their confederates. We regard the establishment of South American independence as identified with the cause of civil liberty; and again and again we warn the people of En-

gland against the wicked arts which are at work to betray them into further hostilities in behalf of despotism.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Several communications relating to Venezuela have been received. The Patriot are said to have gained an important action in the neighbourhood of Nutra, on the confines of the provinces of Varinas and Carthagena. Bolivar, from dissensions and other causes, appears to have been retarded in his operations for about three months, but he had at length set sail, with 1,800 men, to join General Saraza and others, assembling near Calobozo, forty leagues south of Caraccas. A council of state was formed in Angostura, on the 10th November, for the administration of government, according to the Act of Installation. General Bolivar, as supreme chief, opened the sitting with an appropriate speech, and the various officers were named. This council is divided into three departments:—state and finance, of which the President is Don Antonia Zea; war and marine, President Admiral Brion; interior and justice, Don Juan Martinez. A board of trade has also been organized. General Monagas has been named governor of the province of Barcelona, and General Bermudez of that of Cumana. The island of Margaretta was under Generals Arismendi and Gomez, and the provinces of Varinas and Casanara under General Paez. General Cedeno commanded in Guayana. The organized troops belonging to Venezuela are 14,000 men.

Affairs, however, on the Spanish main do not rapidly advance; Spaniards, whether Independents or Royalists, being always slow, and both seem to be preparing their means of future and more intire destruction. The Independents are combining means to attack San Fernando de Apure, a town and fortress that commands the interior navigation of the river Oronoko, as far as Santa Fé and Varinas.

ALGIERS.

The Sardinian polacre, *La Belle-Marie*, which arrived at the lazaretto of Port Mahon on the 6th of December last, and left Algiers on the 9d of the same month, reports, in conjunction with several passengers who had taken refuge on board his ship, that the new Dey, Aly-Hodgia, confirmed in his authority by the assistance of a considerable party of Moors, set no bounds to his fury and acts of tyranny; that all the European powers were insulted without

without any distinction; that all the consuls were menaced and terrified by a numerous horde of negroes, of which the Dey's guards and court are composed; that they were compelled to keep themselves shut up in their houses, and that even that asylum had ceased to be inviolable. The captain relates, that Aly-Hodgia has ordered the ancient palace of his predecessors to be destroyed, and has established himself in a fortress which he calls "the Emperor's Castle;" that he did not scruple to take possession of the treasure which he found there, and which had hitherto been preserved with religious care; and that he has thus acquired immense means of paying for a long time his horrible satellites, and of adding to their number. The Dey had ordered two girls of a Jewish family to be taken away, whose father was attached to the office of the English Consul, and, two days after, the eldest daughter of one Porninebio, who

keeps the French hotel. This unfortunate girl was forced to marry the Dey, and is now a sovereign, but may expect the fate of the daughter of the Dey of Tyteri, who had been carried off by the late Dey Hadgi-Aly, and was found, after his death, in prison and emaciated for the want of food.

The greater part of the Consuls assembled to make complaints and remonstrances in common; but having been apprized, before arriving at the palace, that an order was given by Aly-Hodgia to his negroes to fire upon any one of the Consuls who should hazard a complaint or a demand, and being convinced, on their arrival at the palace, of the truth of the information which they had received, by the menacing gestures of the negroes, and of the persons with whom they were surrounded, they found themselves under the necessity of retiring.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JAN. 20.—This evening, the two Evanses (father and son,) were liberated by special order from Lord Sidmouth, together with a Mr. Benbow, who had been confined under the Suspension Bill. An action is to be immediately instituted against Sir N. Conant for the false grounds of his warrant of commitment, which took place before the Suspension Bill.

26.—A meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Sir Henry Wilson in the chair: during which Mr. Barber Beaumont read the following statement:—I have at various periods heard the brewers say, that their trade was not worth following, and I request my hearers to consider well the fairness of this conclusion. Referring back, therefore, to the prices per barrel, and which are seen to be, in one case, a little under the market price, of the nominal quantity of the nominal material, and in other cases a little above it, we may come to an inference, that the market price of the nominal quantities, and of the duty, is sufficient for the selling price of the manufactured articles, as it has been made of late years. For a year previous to the first advance, made by the brewers in 1799, 4s. 6d. per barrel was the nominal surplus over the material. Upon its subsequent advance in 1804, the surplus appeared sunk to 2s. In another, in 1802, the difference was 7d. minus, that is, the professed materials cost more by 7d. per barrel, than the beer when made was sold for. The materials then became cheaper 25 per cent. upon which the brewers in 1802 lowered their price 11 per cent, and made their surplus 7s. 9d.;

this was taken so kindly by the public, that in less than four months (the materials all this while lowering from 27 to 23) upon the reduction of 4s. in the materials, the brewers raised their prices 5s. The materials sunk from 27s. to 23s.; and the beer was raised from 25s. to 40s. In July, 1803, there was a rise of 1s. in the materials, they still being 3s. under the last price, when the barrel was at 35s. and under the price in 1799, when the barrel was 30s.; under these circumstances of cheapness in materials, the price to the public was raised to 45s. per barrel,—in other words, beer was raised to 5d. per pot, while the malt, hops, and duty collectively were less than they were in 1799, when beer was sold for $3\frac{1}{2}$ per pot! An excess of three-halfpence per pot over former profits: and be it always borne in mind, that an advance of a single halfpenny gives 50,000l. to the brewers of 200,000 barrels. They found by experience that they had only to fix a price, and the public must pay it. Upon a small advance in the materials, therefore, they raised their price two steps at once, from 5d. to 6d. per pot, the beer at the same time being most wretched. Upon this the Golden-lane brewery was projected, when the brewers went back from 6d. to 5d. This competition did the public great service: it caused the quality of the beer to be mended, and the prices to be kept down, while the materials rose; nor did the brewers then venture to raise their prices for eight years. The next increase was made in 1813. It only left a surplus difference of 1l. 5s. 0*1/2* between the price of the materials and of beer when made. The value of the

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materials increased still higher, and the brewers found it necessary to make a still further increase in Jan. 1814. The price was now raised to its highest pitch, viz. to the price we are now called upon to pay; but the increased price only left the brewers a surplus of 2s. 6d. above the market price of the material. Soon, however, the material dropped in price: not so the price of beer. The brewers were not now desirous of disturbing the settled order of things. Their surplus rose to nearly 20s. per barrel. Mr. Vansittart, I think it was, hereupon complained in the House of Commons of the unreasonable prices of the brewers, when Mr. Whitbread replied, that they (the brewers) had conferred, and had determined not to lower the price, but to increase the quality. Before the next sitting of parliament, however, they thought proper to take off a halfpenny per pot, reducing their surplus, which had been 18s. 1½d. to the yet large surplus of 14s. 5½d. The next year they took off another halfpenny. Since then there have been two steps of increase of prices, both in materials and in beer; but, since the rise in January last year, the price of materials has lessened; the amount of malt, hops, and duty, is 1s. 2d. per barrel less than it was last year. Now, what is done upon this decrease of expense? The barrel of beer is raised 5s., the quart is raised from 5½d. to 6d. The materials now amount to no more than 45s. 5½d. per barrel, and the price to the consumer is raised equal to the highest price charged during the war, when the war malt-tax was on, and the price of the materials was 52s. 6d., seven shillings more than at present; but let us view the effect of this rise in the aggregate, not that the profit now exacted is half so excessive as others in former years, in 1803, 1813, and 1814, for instance. First, I think we may fairly assume, that the brewers last year did not fix a price to carry on a losing trade, and the expenses have since been lessening. I know that large sums were given by the brewers during that year for terms in licensed houses, that is, for the privilege of selling beer—800l. for one station, 1,000l. for another, 1,500l. for a third, and so on—pretty strong symptoms that brewing then commanded a profit worth having. The 6s. 2d. per barrel surplus above last year's prices of materials, given by the last rise, may therefore be considered as an extra profit. We will first examine the effect of this on the trade of a single house. One house, deservedly popular, brewed 330,201 barrels in 1816. The extra profits to that house upon one year's trade, therefore, will give a sum of 101,814l. 19s. But the whole amount brewed by the eleven breweries, in the same year, was 1,446,038 barrels, upon which the extra profit gives 445,861l. 1s. 4d., by far the greater part

of which is extracted from the pockets of the labouring poor of the metropolis. A fine harvest truly! Without any particular exertion of intellect, without any risk,—a few gentlemen, the heads of the eleven breweries, meet together, combine, and give the word for nearly half a million sterling to be transferred from the pockets of the poor. During the last thirty years, there being a vast increase of new houses in the metropolis, the brewers were able to get possession of almost all the public houses; and then the present monopoly began to be completed; so that, at the present moment, the whole trade of brewing is concentrated in the hands of eleven great brewers. It appeared by one proceeding in a court of law, that a licence had been taken away from a publican, because he had voted for a particular candidate at an election, in opposition to the will of the licensing magistrate. And it would appear that others had lost their houses for their changing their brews and others for selling beer at an under-price. Such circumstances were detailed in the police-reports; and at this moment persons might be found, in prisons and in workhouses, who were ruined, and obliged to take shelter there, in consequence of having been unjustly deprived of their licenses. He had himself been in foreign countries, and conversed with several magistrates and victuallers in these countries, where he found no such arbitrary power as was now exercised in England existed. Any man who had a sufficient capital and a good character might brew and sell beer. Such was the practice at this moment in France, Holland, and Germany.

Feb. 2.—A meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of instituting a subscription in favour of the victims of ministers, under the Suspension Bill—Sir F. Burdett in the chair. Several of the sufferers attended and related cases of atrocity and personal injury, which drew tears from most persons present. For the details, we regret that we are obliged to refer to the newspapers of the day; but, taken altogether, the circumstances form blots in our national history, which must tend to alienate the affections of the people. A subscription was opened, which we earnestly recommend to the liberal support of the public.

6.—A meeting, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly the whole bench of bishops, together with the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Sidmouth, and about twenty-five lay peers, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose of forming a society, and raising a fund in aid of the intended parliamentary grant for the building of churches.

7.—Two most horrid murders were committed

committed at a house near the Mitre, Greenwich. The housekeeper, bathed in blood, and her skull fractured in a dreadful manner, was found in a parlour adjoining the passage; and the master of the house, Mr. Bird, was discovered in a similar situation. The house had been rifled.

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13.—This day, after three days' hearing, the justices of the King's Bench deferred their decision in the appeal of murder against Abraham Thornton, by William Ashford, till the 14th of April. A very improper attempt seems to be making to plead away this salutary protection of society against murderers. In general, this description of culprits must be convicted on circumstantial evidence, and it is often not in the power of prosecutors so to combine all the circumstances as to prevent an acquittal. Time and various accidents bring other facts to light, and often expose the concerted perjury of witnesses; society has, therefore, no protection but in the ancient practice of appeal against the contamination of a murderer's presence after he has, on imperfect evidence, been acquitted by a jury. We have already noticed this atrocious case, and the public feeling was evinced by the open indignation of the vast assemblages at Westminster.

14.—An atrocious murder committed on the body of Mary Minton, aged 18, residing with her father in Union street, Middlesex Hospital, by W. Haitch. He was committed to Newgate for the offence, but, on the morning of the day on which he was to be tried, he cut his own throat, and has since been buried in a cross-way.

17.—The metropolis was disgraced by four executions under laws made in barbarous ages. Two of the victims were females, and peculiar horror was excited by their fate, owing to the want of skill in a new hangman. We repeat, that none ought to suffer the punishment of death but murderers; and we hope to live to see this principle universally recognized.

19.—The Court of Common Council of the City of London resolved, that petitions should be presented to both houses of parliament, representing the feelings of the court at the arbitrary proceedings of ministers, their abhorrence of the employment of spies and informers; entreating that they would not do any thing from the suggestion of a committee, whose information was founded on ex parte evidence, and the members of which were to sit upon their own conduct; and praying that

they would not pass any bill of indemnity, thereby precluding those who had been the victims of oppression, from an appeal to the laws.

21.—Mr. Nighton, a carpenter, and his wife, residing opposite Bruce Grove, Tottenham, were found by some neighbours murdered in their own house. It is supposed that the horrid deed was perpetrated by Mr. Nighton himself.

24.—In a meeting at a common-hall, in London, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. FAVELL, seconded by Mr. WAITHMAN, That this Common Hall has viewed, with the deepest concern, the frequent violations which have of late years been made upon the rights of the subject, more particularly by the late suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; a measure founded neither upon precedent nor necessity, but upon groundless alarms made by ministers, through infamous and abandoned hired emissaries, for the purpose of stifling the complaints of the people, shielding corruption, and protecting abuses. That,—as the passing of the said Act in time of profound peace, is without precedent, so is the wanton, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct of ministers, under its suspension, unexampled in the annals of the country.—That this meeting has seen, with no less grief than indignation, secret parliamentary committees, appointed at the suggestion of ministers, composed of those ministers, and other placemen and pensioners, for inquiry upon such ex parte evidence as the ministers find it convenient to furnish them; while the petitions of those who complain of injustice and oppression have been refused even to be taken into consideration. That the object of such committees, in the opinion of this meeting, cannot tend to forward the ends of justice, to vindicate the violated rights of the subject, or to secure the people from oppression, but to screen, protect, and indemnify their oppressors.—That petitions be presented to both houses of parliament, praying them immediately to institute such full, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of ministers, as can alone satisfy the justice of the country, or the expectations of the people, by referring all the proceedings connected with the late Suspension Act, to a committee, composed of such members as hold neither place nor pension under the government; and that they will not pass any Bill of Indemnity to ministers, and preclude those who have been the victims of oppression from a fair appeal to the legal tribunals of the country.

25. By papers laid before Parliament, it appears, that the revenue of the year, including the war-taxes, has fallen from sixty-one millions to fifty-one millions; and that the permanent taxes have fallen short one million. The peace establishment is sixty-five millions!

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materials increased still higher, and the brewers found it necessary to make a still further increase in Jan. 1814. The price was now raised to its highest pitch, viz. to the price we are now called upon to pay; but the increased price only left the brewers a surplus of 2s. 6d. above the market price of the material. Soon, however, the material dropped in price: not so the price of beer. The brewers were not now desirous of disturbing the settled order of things. Their surplus rose to nearly 20s. per barrel. Mr. Vansittart, I think it was, herupon complained in the House of Commons of the unreasonable prices of the brewers, when Mr. Whitbread replied, that they (the brewers) had conferred, and had determined not to lower the price, but to increase the quality. Before the next sitting of parliament, however, they thought proper to take off a halfpenny per pot, reducing their surplus, which had been 18s. 1½d. to the yet large surplus of 14s. 5½d. The next year they took off another halfpenny. Since then there have been two steps of increase of prices, both in materials and in beer; but, since the rise in January last year, the price of materials has lessened; the amount of malt, hops, and duty, is 18. 2d. per barrel less than it was last year. Now, what is done upon this decrease of expense? The barrel of beer is raised 5s., the quart is raised from 5½d. to 6d. The materials now amount to no more than 45s. 5½d. per barrel, and the price to the consumer is raised equal to the highest price charged during the war, when the war malt-tax was on, and the price of the materials was 52s. 6d., seven shillings more than at present; but let us view the effect of this rise in the aggregate, not that the profit now exacted is half so excessive as others in former years, in 1803, 1813, and 1814, for instance. First, I think we may fairly assume, that the brewers last year did not fix a price to carry on a losing trade, and the expenses have since been lessening. I know that large sums were given by the brewers during that year for terms in licensed houses, that is, for the privilege of selling beer—800l. for one station, 1,000l. for another, 1,500l. for a third, and so on—pretty strong symptoms that brewing then commanded a profit worth having. The 6s. 2d. per barrel surplus above last year's prices of materials, given by the last rise, may therefore be considered as an extra profit. We will first examine the effect of this on the trade of a single house. One house, deservedly popular, brewed 330,201 barrels in 1816. The extra profits to that house upon one year's trade, therefore, will give a sum of 101,814l. 19s. But the whole amount brewed by the eleven breweries, in the same year, was 1,446,038 barrels, upon which the extra profit gives 445,862l. 1s. 4d., by far the greater part

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14.—An atrocious murder committed on the body of Mary Minton, aged 18, residing with her father in Union street, Middlesex Hospital, by W. Haitch. He was committed to Newgate for the offence, but, on the morning of the day on which he was to be tried, he cut his own throat, and has since been buried in a cross-way.

17.—The metropolis was disgraced by four executions under laws made in barbarous ages. Two of the victims were females, and peculiar horror was excited by their fate, owing to the want of skill in a new hangman. We repeat, that none ought to suffer the punishment of death but murderers; and we hope to live to see this principle universally recognized.

19.—The Court of Common Council of the City of London resolved, that petitions should be presented to both houses of parliament, representing the feelings of the court at the arbitrary proceedings of ministers, their absence of the employment of spies and informers; entreating that they would not do any thing from the suggestion of a committee, whose information was founded on ex parte evidence, and the members of which were to sit upon their own conduct; and praying that

they would not pass any bill of indemnity, thereby precluding those who had been the victims of oppression, from an appeal to the laws.

21.—*Mr. Nighton*, a carpenter, and his wife, residing opposite Bruce Grove, Tottenham, were found by some neighbours murdered in their own house. It is supposed that the horrid deed was perpetrated by *Mr. Nighton* himself.

24.—In a meeting at a common-hall, in London, it was resolved, on the motion of *Mr. FAVELL*, seconded by *Mr. WAITHMAN*, That this Common Hall has viewed, with the deepest concern, the frequent violations which have of late years been made upon the rights of the subject, more particularly by the late suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*; a measure founded neither upon precedent nor necessity, but upon groundless alarms made by ministers, through infamous and abandoned hired emissaries, for the purpose of stifling the complaints of the people, shielding corruption, and protecting abuses. That,—as the passing of the said Act in time of profound peace, is without precedent, so is the wanton, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct of ministers, under its suspension, unexampled in the annals of the country.

—That this meeting has seen, with no less grief than indignation, secret parliamentary committees, appointed at the suggestion of ministers, composed of those ministers, and other placemen and pensioners, for inquiry upon such ex parte evidence as the ministers find it convenient to furnish them; while the petitions of those who complain of injustice and oppression have been refused even to be taken into consideration. That the object of such committees, in the opinion of this meeting, cannot tend to forward the ends of justice, to vindicate the violated rights of the subject, or to secure the people from oppression, but to screen, protect, and indemnify their oppressors.—That petitions be presented to both houses of parliament, praying them immediately to institute such full, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of ministers, as can alone satisfy the justice of the country, or the expectations of the people, by referring all the proceedings connected with the late Suspension Act, to a committee, composed of such members as hold neither place nor pension under the government; and that they will not pass any Bill of Indemnity to ministers, and preclude those who have been the victims of oppression from a fair appeal to the legal tribunals of the country.

25. By papers laid before Parliament, it appears, that the revenue of the year, including the war-taxes, has fallen from sixty-one millions to fifty-one millions; and that the permanent taxes have fallen short one million. The peace establishment is sixty-five millions!

The general result of the proceedings for the relief of the distressed sailors, which the public benevolence has enabled the committee to adopt, are as follows:—
 1,230 men have been received on board of the seven vessels granted by the Admiralty for that purpose, and supplied with necessary clothing. Of these,—
 549 men have been disposed of in the navy, in the merchants' service, or otherwise provided for; and many others are expected to be provided with ships in a few days.
 162 are on board the *Dromedary*, appropriated exclusively to the sick; of whom sixty-one are *serious cases*.
 3 have been sent on shore for misconduct.
 5 have died.
 711 remain on board the receiving-ships (besides the 162 sick.)

1,230	who may thus be classed, viz.
Fit for service	551
Healthy men, but unfit for the merchant service	180
Infirm, and on that account unfit.....	66
Foreigners, of whom thirty are fit for employ, the rest unfit.....	47
Foreigners desirous of being sent home	12
Black men, of whom twenty are fit for employ, the rest unfit	47
Men wanting to be sent to their parishes	8

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MARRIED.

At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. Lord Clive, eldest son of the Earl of Powis, to Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

At Christ Church, Blackfriars Road, Mr. D. Barton, to Jane, the daughter of the Rev. T. Beck.

Wm. Bennett Rich, esq. of Bermondsey, to Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Cobb, esq. of Town-place, Kent.

At Christ Church, Spital-fields, the Rev. John Hemming, of Kimbolton, A.M. to Mary, daughter of the late John Symonds, esq. of Kidderminster.

Alexander Stewart, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Agnes, eldest daughter of W. Logan, esq. of Queen-street.

Christopher Alderson, esq. of Five Elms House, Homerton, to Mrs. White.

Blackall Simonds, esq. of Reading, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of T. Resborne, esq. of Cumberland-street.

Mr. Henry Mills, of Great Winchester-street, to Miss Loftus, of Tavistock-street.

Bab. Charrier, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Catherine, daughter of N. Saltarelli, esq. of Kensington-house, Middlesex.

March 1,

The Baron Etienne De Pully, of the Chateau de Neuville near Pontoise, to Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Sloane-street.

At Christ Church, Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss M. Davies, both of Fore-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. C. Jones, of the 15th hussars, aid de camp to the Duke of Cumberland, to Charlotte Matilda, only daughter of the late Alex. Annesley, esq. Hyde-hall, Herts.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Mr. Frogley, of Oxford, to Miss Ledwell.

At Hackney, Mr. W. B. Daniel, of Dedham, Essex, to Miss Calvert.

At St. Andrew Undershaft, the Rev. Edward Bardle, to Miss Levy.

At Islington, Mr. Geo. Henry Anderson, to Miss Colton, of Reigate Heath.

At Kensington, Mr. W. Gee, to Miss Speed.

Mr. Charlton, to Miss Thurlow.

At St. Bartholomew the Great, Mr. Andrew Caldecott, to Miss Ridley, of Bury.

The Rev. Geo. Porcher, to Frances Amelia, daughter of John Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Col. Sir A. Byce, to Emily, daughter of the late John Parker, esq. of Muswell-hill.

Major Hungonin, to Miss Coggan.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. F. Cubitt, esq. to Miss Manzles, of Sloane-street.

At Stepney, the Rev. J. Stack, of Maidstone, to Miss Sophia Thomson, of Poplar.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Mr. R. Gowey, jun. of Tonbridge, to Miss Isted.—Mr. Doubell, to Miss Gower.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, James Sadler, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Kibblewhite.

At Edmonton, F. L. P. Secretan, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss Campbell.

At Camberwell, Robert Francis, esq. to Mrs. C. M. Bunyer.

At Islington, J. Woollet, esq. of Rye, Sussex, to Miss Rulton.

Mr. Samuel Baker, of Chiswell-street, to Miss Dobson, of Finsbury-street.

At Guildford, W. Hibbert, esq. to Miss Wight.

DIED.

At Buckland, after a severe illness, Thos. Beaumont, esq.

Mrs. de la Torre, 62, relict of the late M. de la Torre, esq.

Deeply lamented by her numerous family and connexions, 57, *Hannah*, the wife of T. B. Smith, esq. of Wandsworth-common.

Miss Mary Simmon, daughter of Mr. S. of Rose-street, Spital-fields.

David Milne, esq. an eminent insurance broker; found drowned in the Thames.

Mr. Waring James, of Esher: in consequence of being driven in a gig by his servant

servant (who mistook a light in a barge for one in a house) into the Thames at Kingston-bridge.

At his house on Dulwich-common, 86, *Percival North, esq.* sincerely lamented by his family and numerous friends.

At his lodgings in Brompton, 79, *Colonel Richard Fleming.*

Peter Henry, eldest son of *P. Dobree, esq.* of Gracechurch-street.

At his house in Bedford-square, *Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.*: at the moment of his decease he was making an enquiry of his servant, when he fell down in a fit, and instantly expired. He was upwards of eighty years of age, and married his lady when fifty-six; by whom he had twenty-eight children,—seventeen of whom are living.

In Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, *Mr. W. Silk*; who for fifty years served the crown as a soldier and an officer.

Sarah, wife of *Mr. John Wyatt*, of Hatton-garden.

In the Cloisters, Westminster-abbey, *Hannah*, the wife of the Rev. R. Lendon, A.M. rector of St. Edmund-the-King, Lombard-street.

At Beckingham, Kent, 84, *Joseph Carter, esq.*

At Windsor, *Cordall Powall, esq.* first clerk of his Majesty's Spicery.

At Higham-hill, Walthamstow, 59, *John Branton, esq.* late of Aldersgate-street.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Lieut.-Colonel Baynes*, assistant deputy adjutant-general, Royal Artillery.

Suddenly, *Mr. Hanwell*, of Chancery-lane.

At his house, Crown-court, Trinity-lane, suddenly, 30, *Mr. John Durwson*, late of Chester.

At the house of his brother, the Rev. E. Cogan, Higham-hill, Walthamstow, *Tho. Cogan, M.D.* having, within a few days, completed his 82d year. (See page 133.)

In High-street, Windsor, 79, *Josiah Sarry, esq.*

At his house in Devonshire-place, *Gen. Morse.*

Ann, wife of *Charles Lukin, esq.* of Leigh-street, Brunswick-square.

In Lincoln's Inn-fields, *Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, bart.* receiver-general of the Droits of the Admiralty, director of the South-sea House, &c.

On his voyage from Madras to this country, *Major-Gen. A. Taylor*, of the East India service.

At Tortola, 68, the *Hon. Jas. Robertson*, his Majesty's chief justice of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. W. Butler Mountain, proprietor of the Saracens' Head, Skinner-street.

At Ewell, Surry, 77, *E. Hunt, esq.* *Mrs. Russel*, of Croydon.

Mr. J. Grindle, chemist, of Pall-mall.

C. Higden, esq. 73, of Maryland Point, near Stratford; and of Curriers' Hall, London.

Mr. J. Pearkes, one of the officers of the Public Office, Bow-street.

After an illness of two days, 24, *Miss Bell*, the sole offspring of *Mr. B. of Tower Royal*; deeply deplored by her family and friends.

In the Edgware-road, 56, *Chas. Dudley Pater, esq.* rear-admiral of the White Squadron.

At Belvoir-castle, the infant son of the Duke of Rutland.

At Hillingdon, *Mrs. Atkinson*, wife of C. A. esq.

In Cloth-fair, 57, *Mr. John Dyer*, seventeen years in the employment of the printers of this Magazine.

After a short illness, *Mr. S. Wesley*, professor of music. The death of this great master will prove an irreparable loss to the musical world. To all that scientific abstruseness which characterizes the works of Sebastian Bach, he (in his own compositions) occasionally added the fire and sublimity of Handel; and it was universally allowed, even by foreigners, that he was one of the first performers on the organ in Europe. In a future number, we hope to be enabled to introduce a further account of this extraordinary man.

In Wimpole-street, *Sir Richard Croft, bart. M.D.* the celebrated accoucheur. (See Biographiana.)

At the house of *Miss Cotton*, her sister, in Wimpole-street, *Mary Ann*, the wife of the Rev. G. Thackeray, D.D. provost of King's-college, Cambridge; and the lady whom *Sir Richard Croft* was attending when he committed suicide.

Of an apoplectic fit, 41, *Jos. Halsey, esq. M.P. for St. Albans.*

At Bentley Priory, Stanmore, 64, *John James Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn*, a Knight of the Garter, &c. His complaint was an enlargement of the liver, under which he had laboured for some time. His lordship was thrice married: his first wife was Catherine, daughter of *Sir J. Copley*,—by whom he had a son, *James*, the late Viscount Hamilton, who died, leaving a son, born in 1811, now Viscount Hamilton. His second wife was *Lady Cecil Hamilton*, his marriage with whom was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1798. His third wife was *Lady Ann Hatton*, widow of *Sir Henry H.* who survives him. The marquis was formerly a leader of fashion, and a great favourite at Carleton-house; but, owing to some civilities which he shewed to the Princess of Wales, has long been out of favour.

At his seat, Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, suddenly, 73, the *Earl of Upper Ossory*. Besides the earldom of Upper Ossory (an Irish peerage), which had been

for many years in the family of Fitzpatrick, he was a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Upper Ossory of Amt-hill. His lordship had previously represented the county of Bedford many years in the British parliament, and had long held the important trust of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the same county. He married, in March 1769, the Hon. Ann Liddell, daughter of the late Lord Ravensworth, and repudiated Duchess of Grafton, by whom he had two daughters, Ladies Ann and Gertrude Fitzpatrick. His lordship was elder brother to the late General Fitzpatrick, M.P. who, had he survived, would have inherited the peerages, which are now, we believe, become extinct. The late Earl was maternal uncle of the Marquis of Lansdowne and of Lord Holland, sisters of the noble earl having married the fathers of those two noblemen respectively. As a public and private character, his lordship was uniformly and highly esteemed; and his loss will long be felt and lamented by a numerous tenantry, both in Great

Britain and Ireland, as well as by a very extended circle of the most respected relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

At Westbourn Green, John Braithwaite, esq. after a short illness, occasioned by a paralytic stroke. In private life, Mr. B. was highly respected, and he was well-known to the public as the constructor of a Diving Bell, by which, in 1783, he descended into the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, and brought up the sheet-anchor, and many of the guns; also, in the same year, many of the guns, sunk in the Spanish flotilla off Gibraltar; and, in 1788, he recovered from the Hartwell East Indiaman, lost off Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, 38,000l. in dollars; 7,000 pigs of lead, and 360 boxes of tin. In 1806 he recovered from the Abergavenny East Indiaman, lost off Portland, 75,000l. in dollars, the whole of the tin, and other valuables, worth 30,000l. In this last enterprize, his diving apparatus, and his means of sawing apart the deck of a ship under water, evinced the perfection to which his discoveries had attained.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

SIR RICHARD CROFT, BART. M.D.
 SIR R. CROFT served an apprenticeship to Mr. Chevasse, an apothecary, at Burton-upon-Trent, where he evinced marks of a comprehensive mind. On the expiration of the term of his servitude, his parents sent him to London, to complete his medical education. Here he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Hunter; and by the recommendation of Dr. Baillie (a fellow pupil) he boarded and lodged with Mr. Denman, an apothecary, then living in Queen-street, Golden-square, being contiguous to Hunter's theatre in Windmill-street, whose chief dependence was on boarding and lodging the pupils of Hunter. In this family, he and his friend Baillie met with that kind of rational amusement from the society of Denman and his two daughters (twins), which studious characters require to relax their minds, in order to enable them more effectually to prosecute their inquiries. The Duchess of Newcastle, who was then pregnant, and in a bad state of health, being advised by Hunter to go to Portugal, engaged Mr. Denman, on the recommendation of Dr. Hunter, to accompany her, chiefly for the purpose of superintending her labour. Her Grace having a good time, and the climate having greatly improved her general health, she and the doctor returned to London. Soon after their arrival, Hunter discharged his debt to nature, and her Grace exerted

all her interest to secure to Mr. Denman Hunter's midwifery practice. Mr. Denman finding that, through her Grace's interest he should be established as the fashionable accoucheur in London, relinquished his shop and boarding-house, purchased a diploma, and started as a physician-accoucheur; and, to give an importance to his professional character, commenced lectures on the science of midwifery, and the diseases of children, for all which he was well qualified. Fortunate as this occurrence was for Mr. Denman, it was no less so for the medical profession; for it was the means of bringing forward talents which would otherwise have been lost to the world; and in this metropolis many are the practitioners who obtain a scanty livelihood by the trade of an apothecary, who only want the same good fortune to bring them into notice. Mr. Denman, by his lectures, proved himself to be a man of strong intellect, great ingenuity, and scientific attainments; and to him we are indebted for the best general treatise on midwifery that has appeared in this or any other country. Sir Richard Croft commenced his career as a surgeon, apothecary, and man-midwife at Tudbury, where a predilection for the sports of the field introduced him to Lord Vernon. From Tudbury he went to Oxford, which he quitted for London. Dr. Denman being in great practice, Sir Richard and Dr. Baillie

Baillie now renewed their acquaintance with his daughters, whom they soon afterwards conducted to the altar. Denman having acquired an independence by his practice, and the liberality of the Duchess of Devonshire, he gradually withdrew from the fatigue of it, in order to introduce his sons-in-law; and this he managed with so much dexterity, that Sir Richard in a short time acquired the whole of his practice.

Sir Richard Croft succeeded to a Baronetcy on the death of Sir Herbert Croft, a gentleman well known in the literary world.

At a coroner's inquest held on his body, the following circumstances were proved. On Monday morning the deceased had been summoned to attend the lady of the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, in Wimpole-street. An apartment on the floor above that occupied by Mrs. Thackeray, was appointed for the residence of Sir Richard. In this chamber there were two pistols, belonging to Dr. Thackeray, hanging within the reach of Sir R. Croft. Sir Richard retired to bed at half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday morning; and about one o'clock Dr. Thackeray heard a noise, apparently proceeding from the room occupied by Dr. Croft; and, a short time after, a similar noise was heard. This circumstance created alarm; in consequence of which, the door of the apartment was broken open,—when a shocking spectacle presented itself: the body of Sir Richard Croft was lying on the bed, his arms extended over his breast, and a pistol in each hand. Both had been discharged, and the head of the unfortunate gentleman was literally blown to pieces.

WERNER, THE MINERALOGIST.

Several months have elapsed since the journals announced the death of M. WERNER, Member of the Council of Mines of Freyberg, in Saxony, Knight of the Royal Order of Merit, and Foreign Associate of the Royal Institute of France. More than one voice, doubtless, has been raised in Germany to pay homage to the talents and the virtues of this illustrious German. The miners of Saxony have already melted into tears by the melancholy words,—“Werner is no more!”

Born about the middle of the last century in the iron-work of which his father was proprietor, in the vicinity of Werhau, in Lusatia, Werner perceived, almost from his infancy, that the miners stood in need of a guide capable of leading them into new luminous paths,—of enabling them to distinguish mineral substances with promptitude and certainty,—of enlightening them in their researches, and in all their labours,—of collecting, comparing, and

classifying the facts observed in the bosom of the earth; in short, of forming, for the benefit of the mines of all countries, a common treasure of acquired knowledge. He resolved to be that guide, and he speedily became so.

Having been appointed an officer of the mines of Freyberg, he constantly directed his studies towards that association which he had proposed to himself to effect between the practice of the art of mining, and the numerous sciences from which it may derive assistance. Werner, from observations on the mountains and mines of Saxony, anticipated, in some measure, the identity of structure which has been since observed in so many countries, in the rocks and mineral masses which constitute the exterior crust of our globe. From that time the mines of the whole world presented themselves to his mind as a *subterraneous country*, where the same general principles ought to prevail,—where the same terms of art, whatever might be the difference of idioms, ought to facilitate a useful correspondence not only between the miners of all countries, but also, and above all, between the man of science and the workman. It was in the school of the mines of Freyberg, founded by the king of Saxony in the year 1766, that Werner occupied himself incessantly in laying down these principles, and fixing that language. He succeeded in this in the happiest manner, by attaching a precise and intelligible meaning to the expressions employed by him in describing objects, by adopting almost always the terms of common language; and he often did not even disdain to employ the phraseology in familiar use among the workmen.

To produce this important revolution in the art of mining, which has for a long time made Freyberg be regarded as the metropolis of that *subterranean country*, Werner has published two works, neither of which exceeds a small volume in duodecimo. The first treats of the knowledge of minerals according to their external appearance, the second of the arrangement of the repositories of minerals in the bosom of the earth.

These works, originally written in German, have been translated into almost every language. The peculiar excellence of these two works of Werner is, that they are quite intelligible to every miner. They have been sometimes compared with the works of other scientific mineralogists, but, to be convinced that there is no room for such a comparison, it is sufficient to consider that the objects of these authors were very different. Werner wished to enlighten practical men; he wished to promote the prosperity of those mines and iron-works, which are the chief resource of so many countries; for that purpose,

Werner

Werner brought down science to the level of the workman, who gratefully seized the hand held out to his assistance. If, on the contrary, he had attempted to lead the workman to the heights of science, the latter would have refused to follow his steps.

It is not only by his writings that Werner has deserved well of the *subterranean country*, by rendering science popular there; as a professor, equally skilful and indefatigable, he taught during many years in the school of mines at Freyberg, the knowledge of simple minerals (*oryctognosy*), of rocks, and of the repositories of minerals (*geognosy*); the art of working mines and of conducting iron-works. Those who were destined to direct the most celebrated establishments, not only in Germany, but also in distant countries, crowded to his lectures; and the audience of the profes-

sor of Freyberg had the appearance of a congress of miners from every nation.

His pupils, who all loved as much as they admired him, were soon dispersed throughout the mines of almost every country, full of ardour for the prosperity of these works, and possessed of the knowledge necessary to secure it. Every where they established by their success the utility of the doctrines of Werner. His school was no longer confined to Freyberg, but extended throughout all the mines of the world; and the result of that sort of apostleship which was exercised in the name of Werner alone, by so great a number of his distinguished scholars, is, that his principles and his language have become familiar to the practical miners of almost every country, from the mines of the Altai mountains, even to those of Mexico.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE grinding system of taxation is not visiting only the oppressed householder, but descends even to poverty itself: a case of the distress of a poor ship-carpenter with a large family, occupying the upper story of a small house in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been brought before the public, which convinces us that the assessed-tax Acts require a thorough amelioration.

The silver Isis medal has been adjudged by the Society of Arts to Mr. Geo. Pryor, of Leeds, for the discovery of a "method of preventing accidents in descending into mines from ropes breaking, called the Miner's Life Preserver."

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Gibson, to Miss Clark.—Mr. T. Hutchinson, to Mrs. Claxton.—Mr. Waters, to Miss Storey.—Mr. H. Tennant, to Miss Dick.—Mr. John Robb, to Miss Nairne.—Mr. Hesleton, to Miss Weatherell.—Mr. Featherston, to Miss Elder.—At Darlington, Mr. Overn, to Miss Parker.—At Wooler, Mr. Bockbury, jun. to Miss Turnbull.—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Crawford, to Miss Grecian.—Mr. Kidron, to Miss Anderson, both of Bishopwearmouth.—At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Whinnem, esq. to Miss Wilson.—At North Shields, Mr. Williamson, to Miss Smith.—At Wolsingham, Mr. Wm. Jun, attorney-at-law, to Miss Vickers.—At St. Andrew Aucland, Mr. T. Dent, to Miss Hutchinson.—At Hexham, Mr. T. Jefferson, to Miss Gibson.—At Durham, Mr. John Lowes, to Miss Ann Guier.—Mr. W. Rider, to Miss Cass.—Mr. Wm. Sleigh, to Mrs. Elliot, all of Stockton.

Died.] At Newcastle, 96, Mrs. Cath. McLeod.—Mrs. Cant.—Mrs. Maughan.

—In her 40th year, deeply regretted as a tender and affectionate wife and mother, and as a sincere friend, Esther, the wife of William Boyd, esq.—38, Mr. Edward Barkas.—Mr. Vickerson.—35, Mr. T. Crozier.—59, Mrs. Harrower.—Mrs. Nesham.—80, Mrs. Young.—46, Mr. T. Makepeace.—82, Mr. Wm. Davison.—69, Mr. Patterson.—78, Nath. Punshon, esq. who held the office of under-sheriff for this town, during a great number of years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinson.—40, Rev. Wm. Roberts Linfitt.—At Coxlodge, Job Bulman, esq. one of the partners of the bank of Messrs. Lambton and Co., a gentleman highly respected.—At North Shields, 75, Mrs. Margaret Edwards.—42, Mrs. Huntingdon.—52, Mrs. Walker.—74, Mr. John Scott.—37, Mr. Geo. Graham.—Mrs. Milford.—72, Mrs. York.—54, Mrs. Oyston.—62, Mrs. Milburn.—At South Shields, 75, Mr. Baxter.—46, Mrs. Purvis.—40, Mrs. Renoldson, eldest daughter of Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart.—At Thirsk, the Rev. J. Dakin.—At Bedlington, 64, James Downey.—At Kenton, 79, Mrs. Summerbell.—At Craike, 95, Mrs. Lief.—At Lamesley, Mr. John Ord.—At Whitby, Mr. T. Pluchen.—At Stockton, 21, Mrs. Lumley.—At Sedgefield, 77, Mrs. Barker.—At the Leam, Mrs. Thompson.—At Gainford, 75, Mrs. Walton.—At Monkton, 60, Mr. Crawford.—At Bishop-Middleham, 94, Mr. G. Dodsforth.—At Sunderland, 79, Mrs. Eliz. Batt, deservedly respected.—71, Mr. Thomas Briggs.—50, Mrs. Ransom.—75, Mr. John Watson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Jowsey.—67, Mrs. Geo. Drew.—At Witton-le-Wear, 84, Mr. Robert Taylor.—At Darlington, universally respected, Wm. Colling, esq. of Sta- pylon.

pyton.—74, Mr. Ralph Smith.—At Wooler, 57, Lieut. Thomas Wood, deservedly respected.—At Newton Grange, Mrs. Wrightson.—At Durham, Dr. Price, prebendary of that see, and canon of Salisbury.—36, Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. Wm. Rutherford.—58, Mrs. Luteg.—Mr. J. Radcliffe.—At Simonside Hall, 85, Mrs. Major.—At Westerleigh, 31, Mr. Wm. Nelson, surgeon.—At Bishopauckland, Mr. R. Todd.—68, Mr. A. Smith.—At Tweedmouth, Mrs. James.—63, Mrs. Johnson.—73, Mrs. Nicholson.—Mr. Wilson, all of Berwick.—At Cattington, Mr. Geo. Robson.—At Black Pool, 78, Mr. W. York.—At Kelso, Mr. James Pirie.—At Rowley Gilbert, 73, Henry Bell.—At Whitburn, 53, B. Tathwell, esq.—At Nescam Hall, Mrs. Wrightson.—89, Mr. W. Swan, of Walker.—At Berwick, Mr. G. Richardson.—Mr. James Marks.—Mr. Wm. Rutherford.—26, Miss Hiddleston.—Miss Walker.—82, Mrs. Castles.—At Howick-Low-Stead, 68, Mr. James Archibald.—At Byker, 33, Mr. G. Johnson.—At Alnwick, 34, Mr. James Wilson.—At Ganetlee, 22, Mr. Robert Phipps.—At Stokesley, 52, Miss Clarke.—At Hawick, Miss Wilson.—At Black Hadley, deeply regretted, Geo. Hopper, esq.—On his passage to London, Mr. Robert Fawcett, of Amerside-law.—Mr. Henry Angus, of the Dye-house, near Dukesfield.—At Westerton, 38, John Farmer, esq.—At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Thompson.—At Spital, 60, Mr. Alexander Mitchelson.—At Chester-le-Street, 62, Mr. John Jopling.—At Westerleigh, Mr. Wm. Nelson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It affords us pleasure to notice, that Mr. Brougham, the ablest speaker in the parliamentary opposition, offers himself for the county of Westmoreland.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Rosser, to Miss Marianne Potts.—Mr. Scott, to Miss Hodgson.—Mr. Martin, to Miss White.—Mr. M'Lean, to Miss Richardson.—Mr. Wallace, to Miss Armstrong.—Mr. Hutton, to Miss Young.—Mr. Alex. Johnson, to Miss Irving.—Mr. Wm. Hunter, to Miss Graham.—Mr. James Bough, to Miss Walker.—Thomas Reeves, esq. to Miss Dacie, of Kirklington-hall.—At Appleby, Lieut. R. Moses, to Miss Winder.—At Brayton, Mr. T. Pape, to Miss Mounsey.—At Burgh, Mr. John Norman, to Miss Robinson, of Bow.—At Wigton, Mr. Hill, to Miss Barnes.—At Oxton, Mr. Thomas Ritson, to Miss Twentyman.—Mr. Marrs, to Miss A. Wilson.—At Thornton, the Rev. Richard Moore, to Miss Hodgson.—At Workington, Mr. Ashton, of Dublin, to Miss Dawson.

Died.] At Carlisle, 62, Mr. T. Hugson.—70, Mrs. Fisher.—78, Mrs. Davidson.—37, Mrs. Hough.—23, Miss Wilkinson.—70, John Coward.—79, Mrs. Milner.—22, Miss Henderson.—38, Mrs. Park.—60, Mr. MONTHLY MAG. No. 309.

Sam. Hudsmith.—72, Mrs. Atkinson.—Mr. John Bell.—42, Mr. Brodie.—21, Mr. T. Murray.—Mr. J. Waller.—At Darnside, 74, Mr. D. Patlinson.—In Spring-garden Lane, Mr. Jas. Carruthers.—At Bampton, 75, James Longmire: and three hours afterwards, 78, Margaret, his wife.—At Penrith, 28, Mr. Isaac Richardson.—70, W. Wilson, esq.—46, Mr. Robertshaw.—51, Mr. R. Nelson.—25, Mr. John Muncaster.—At Milpath, 83, Mrs. Mason.—At Godfred, 80, Richard Skelton, esq.—At Rosebank, 21, Mr. Thomson.—At Carlton, 80, Mr. Wm. Cowper, much and deservedly regretted.—At Wigton, 78, Mrs. Strong.—At Farlam, 99, Mr. Geo. Wangh.—At Ravenstonedale, Mr. John Fothergill; he was advanced in years; his death was occasioned by the *small pox*, and a few days before, his daughter died of the same disease.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Benn.

YORKSHIRE.

The committals to the Wakefield house of correction, in 1807, were 493, and in 1817, 1880!!

A saving bank has been established at Huddersfield.

On the 14th, a little after five o'clock in the morning, the large cotton-mill of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, at Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield, was burnt to the ground. In consequence of the fire beginning near the staircase, the retreat of a number of the children was cut off, and **NINETEEN GIRLS**, who had been working **ALL NIGHT** in the factory, perished in the flames!!! What a system is that which calls for the *night-work* of wretched orphan children!

Married.] At York, Mr. John Clifford, to Miss Townson.—At Leeds, Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss Boys.—Mr. C. Bowes, to Miss Sykes.—At Wakefield, Mr. Waddington, to Miss Wilson.—At Bradford, Mr. James Atkinson, to Miss Wilkinson.—Mr. Anderson to Miss Bentley.—At Padisham, Mr. Dugdale, to Miss Maitland.—At Saddleworth, Mr. Joseph Hinckliff, to Miss Roberts.—At Whitby, Mr. Mann, to Miss Carr.—Capt. W. Kearsley, to Miss Appleton.—Mr. Barrick, to Miss Appleton, of Eston.—At Scarborough, Mr. R. Fryer, of York, to Miss Stephens.—Mr. George, to Miss Taylor.—At Huddersfield, Mr. B. Bower, to Miss Saile.—At Rippon, Mr. Otley, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Henry Danson, of Tadcaster, to Miss Lister.—At Hull, Mr. Sam. Hall, to Miss White.—Mr. Smithson, to Miss Jewitt.—Mr. John Wright, to Miss Hill.—Mr. Moreland, to Miss Levett.—Mr. Jackson, to Miss Williams.—Mr. Hutton, to Miss Smith.—At Burton Pidsea, Mr. T. Hornby, to Miss Ford.—At Malton, Mr. Joseph Wrangham, to Miss Nicholson.—At Sulcoates, Mr. Witty, to Miss Willerton.—At Cottingham, Mr. Robson, to Miss Day.—At Pocklington, Mr. G. Wardle, to Miss Gibson.—At Scobey,

Scoby, Mr. William Bowland, to Miss Smithson.—At Brafferton, the Rev. J. Husband, to Miss Neeson.—At Kildwick, Mr. Banks, to Miss Green.

Died.] At York, Robert Housmay, esq.—At Wakefield, 98, Mr. Edward Sykes.—48, Mr. John Tranmer.—56, Miss Shepherd.—Miss Tiddswell.—At Colne, 74, John Smithson, esq.—At Dunnington, Mrs. Hutchinson.—At Barnside, Mr. John Lees.—At Halifax, 59, John Rhodes, esq. a banker, and a man of exemplary public spirit, in the display of which he was eminently useful. He was a firm friend of civil and religious liberty, and a Unitarian Dissenter; in which connexion his zeal was without rancour, and he willingly conceded to others that freedom of inquiry, and that right of private judgment, which he claimed for himself. His feelings led him to conclude that in bad times “*the post of honour is a private station*,” yet he never compromised his principles, but asserted them upon all proper occasions. He was generally known, and they who knew him best loved him most.—61, Joseph Watkinson, esq.—Mr. Priestley.—At Aldborough, 105, *Ana Corner*.—At Brafferton, the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick.—At Whitby, 89, Mrs. Yeoman.—Mr. J. Ayre.—At Sheffield 60, Mr. Geo. Johnson.—Mr. John Shaw, sincerely lamented.—Mr. Zadoc Booker.—Mr. John Shaw.—42, Mrs. Foggill.—58, Mrs. Eyre. 86, Mr. S. Bennett.—At Aiskew, 74, Wm. Prest, esq.—At Richmond, 72, Mrs. E. Petch.—At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Hemington.—At Kirbymoorside, 85, Mrs. Bailey.—At Wetherby, 49, Mr. Wm. Smith.—At Scarborough, 54, Mrs. Tigar.—At Dewsbury, 36, Mr. John Whitaker.—At Ayton, 64, Mr. Glayes.—At Northallerton, Mr. Sam. Harman.—At Chapelton, 20, Mr. W. Wilkinson.—At Stella, Mrs. Tate.—At Swanland, 59, Mrs. Williams.—At Lyth, 102, Mr. Joseph Thompson.—At Elstronwick, Miss Bell.—70, Francis Fawkes, esq. of Barnborough Grange.—At Hebburn Hall, Mr. John Dodd, land steward to Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P. a faithful and conscientious servant.—At Hull, 32, Capt. Robt. Smart.—77, Joseph Sykes.—58, Mr. John Whitaker.—42, Mrs. Ward.

LANCASHIRE.

From a calculation which has been made, it appears, that the following extraordinary exportation, in TWO ARTICLES only, has taken place at Liverpool, between the 10th of October, and the 5th of January last.

Of cotton stuffs, (including white and printed calico, cottons, &c.) - - - 24,835,335 yards.

Of stockings (cotton only, exclusive of silk, &c.) - - 380,244 pair.

Averaging the cottons at only one shilling per yard, and the stockings at two shillings per pair, the amount of exports for three months in these two articles alone, is nearly ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The manufacture of calicoes or cotton piece-goods at Blackburn is very extensive. About 25,000 pieces are made weekly, for which upwards of 6500l. are paid for wages.

A female was accidentally discovered in a cellar, in Harington, dying from absolute want. A distress was made on her for arrears of rent, amounting only to twelve shillings, under which authority her bed and every article of furniture were seized; even the little grate was torn from its place, and the poor wretch left on the bare flags, without food, fire, or covering. In this desolate situation she was discovered in a state of insensibility. Medical aid was sought, but proved too late!

The case of Miss M'Avoy still interests the public: a variety of replications and rejoinders have appeared in the Liverpool papers, which tend to excite considerable doubt as to the existence of those extraordinary powers which the young lady was said to possess.

At the Quarter Sessions at Manchester two boys, named Hill and Lea, were indicted for stealing two pieces of fustian, and after a full investigation were completely acquitted. A wretch, in conjunction with a notorious police officer, contrived this accusation, for what purpose it is not difficult to divine.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Lyon, to Miss Miller.—Mr. E. Ashcroft, to Miss Bottomly.—Mr. E. Rushton, to Miss Melling.—Mr. Anderson, to Miss Hannah.—Mr. Machin, to Anna, the second daughter of the Rev. W. Towne, B.D.—Mr. Bateson, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Fleetwood, to Miss Stark.—Mr. James Hogg, to Miss Blackely.—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss Hesketh.—Mr. Wm. Fryer, to Miss Leavey.—Mr. J. Rigby, to Miss Frankland.—Mr. J. Woodward, to Mrs. Poover.—Mr. Barber, to Miss Saxon.—Mr. J. P. Harding, to Miss Harrocks.—Mr. Challoner, to Miss Fleetwood.—Mr. Brignell, to Miss Moore.—At Eccles, Mr. Darton, to Miss Marsland.—At Rochdale, R. Whitehead, esq. to Mrs. Townsend.—At Preston, Mr. Walton, to Miss Mary Crane.—At Cross Canonby, Daniel Scott, esq. to Miss Millican.—At Halechurch, Mr. Abbott, to Miss Shaw.—At Warton, Mr. Lodge, to Miss Bainbridge.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Langley.—65, Mrs. Benson.—Mrs. Pyrke.—Mrs. Griffiths.—19, Miss Major.—Mr. John Wright.—Mr. Henry Samuel, of the most benevolent disposition and honourable dealings.—Mrs. Corran.—Mr. S. Glover, —78, Mrs. Peverall.—On his passage from St. Eustatia to Boston, Mr. James Allanson, of the firm of Titherington and Allanson, of this town.—57, Mrs. Henrietta Brown.—Mrs. Regan.—49, Mr. J. Mulloch.—82, Mrs. Mary Fell.—71, Mrs. Stable.—62, Mr. S. Yates.—Mr. R. Nokes.—18, Miss Fraser.—64, Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. P. Bunting.

Bunting.—39, Mrs. Jeager.—At Runcorn, 27, Lieut. Geo. Edge.—At Ormskirk, Mr. Jas. Moorcroft, attorney.—At Wigan, 37, Mr. Henry Gaskell.—Mr. Joshua Campbell.—At Lancaster, 83, Mr. Wm. Dawson.—At Salford, 77, Mrs. Walmsley.—43, Mr. John Pearce.—Mr. R. Brown.—At Old Trafford, 80, Mr. M'Niven.—At Ardwick, 71, James Alsop, esq.—At Oldham, the Rev. T. Fawcet.—At Caton, 53, Mrs. Atkinson.—At Cheetham, 47, Mr. W. Powell.—At Lowfield, 20, Miss Tatton.—At Ardwick, Jas. Alsop, esq. highly respected.—At Broughton, 101, Mrs. Susan Mayor.—At Colne, 71, Mr. Smithson.—At Bankside, Mr. John Lees.

CHESHIRE.

A saving bank has been established at Macclesfield.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Mercer, to Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Rooke, to Miss Griffin.—At Grappenhall, John Davis, esq. to Mrs. Wright.—At Bowdon, Mr. John Mann, to Miss Hardey.—At Presbury, the Rev. John Bowers, to Miss Esther Smallwood, of Macclesfield.—At Whitechurch, Mr. Hamnett, to Miss Ann Kempster.—At Over, Mr. T. Hibbert, to Mrs. Sarah Hibbert.—At Neston, Mr. Davies, to Miss Williams.—Mr. Barlow, to Mrs. Davies.—At Weaverham, Mr. Hornby, to Miss Crimes.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Huxley.—Mrs. Pritchard.

At Lower Peover, Mr. Jonathan Higginson.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Copestick.—16, Miss Burgess.

At Frodsham, Mr. Caldwell.

At Northwich, Mr. Drinkwater.—Mr. Alcock.

At Irvine Mill-hill, Mr. J. Hale.—At Burton, Charles Gregson, esq. comptroller of the customs, Pirkgate.—At Neston, 84, Mr. John Haswell.—Mr. James Carter.—At Halton, 68, Mr. T. Rathbone.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Stavely Woodthorpe, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Oatescroft.—At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Higginbottom, to Miss Clarke.—At Whittington, Mr. C. May, to Miss Bower.—At Ashover, Mr. R. Clayton, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Derby, 62, Miss S. White.—72, Mrs. Horsley.—32, Mrs. Cooper.

At Great Longstone, 70, Mr. W. Wager.—At the Burrows, 74, Mr. Morley.—At Barlbro, 44, Capt. Thomas England, R. N. respected.—At Ashbourn, Robert Longden, esq.—At Melbourn, 44, Mrs. Chawner.—At Duffield, 52, Mrs. Hall, sincerely lamented.—At Langley-mill, Mrs. Dunne.—At Castleton, 96, Mr. Isaac Ashton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A saving bank has been established at Nottingham.

Married.] At Nottingham, W. Franklin, esq. to Miss Burnside.—Mr. B. Skeavington, to Miss Williamson.—Mr. T. Gas-

coign, to Miss Bennett.—Mr. Gladstone, to Miss Chamberlain.—Mr. Wilcock, to Miss Quimon.—Mr. Anderson, to Miss Towle.—At Newark, Mr. Doubleday, to Miss Rather.—Mr. Latham, to Miss Abraham.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Elsee.—Mr. J. Battery, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Pigg, to Miss Pogson, of Papplewick.—At Rampton, Mr. Wheat, to Miss Barthorp.—At Farnsfield, Mr. W. Kemp, to Miss Winter.

Died.] At Nottingham, 77, Mrs. Hannah Head.—84, Mrs. Davison.—Mrs. Laughton.

At Newark, Mr. T. Fletcher; and the next day, Mrs. Fletcher, leaving several children to lament their loss.—34, Mrs. Ann Hall.—24, Mr. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Carmen.

At Coleorton, 84, Mr. W. Sherwin, sen.—At Southwell, Miss Ann Revill.—At New Stenton, Mr. Richard Goodall.—At Wollaton-park Lodge, Mrs. Jackson.—At Bilsdon, 78, Mr. Edward Humphreys.

At Bingham, 22, Miss White.—Capt. Dickins, R. N. a son of Mr. F. Dickins, of Wollaston-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

We are glad to observe that SIR ROBERT HERON, one of the most intelligent and independent members of the present parliament, is a candidate to represent this great and opulent county.

Married.] At Lincoln, the Rev. W. Hildyard, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. Helt, prebendary of Lincoln.

Died.] At Barton-upon-Humber, 65, Mrs. Handley.—67, Mr. Coldwell.

At Stamford, 70, David Watson, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The wife of a person of the name of Dolman, at Sheep's-head, near Loughborough, was lately delivered of a still-born child, having *two heads, four arms, and three legs*. It is now in possession of a surgeon of Loughborough.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Dorman, to Miss Bull.—Mr. Berkely, to Miss Forrester.—At Kirby Mallory, Mr. C. Starbuck, to Miss Bown.—At Orton-on-the-Hill, Mr. R. Stretton, to Miss Mary Bradford.—At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. W. Kittrick, to Miss Askins.—At Loughborough, Mr. E. Orran, to Miss Clarke.—Mr. Renals, to Miss Goodall.—At Hugglesworth, Mr. W. Drayton, to Miss Russell.—Mr. Southernwood, to Miss Sianpink, of Thurcaston.—At Quorndon, Mr. Williams, to Mrs. Walters.—At Swinland, Mr. E. Renals, to Miss Bates.

Died.] At Leicester, 17, Mr. William Forsey.—39, Mr. W. Swain, a man of strict integrity.—22, Mr. R. Rawson.—18, Miss Hudson.—Serjeant Elliott.—18, Miss Hudson.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 19, Mr. John Piddocke.—21, Mrs. Piddocke.

At Loughborough, 56, Mr. Armstrong.—35, Mrs. White.—76, Mrs. Street.—55, Mrs. Blood.

At Odstone-hill, Miss Green.—At Barkby, 60, Mr. John Illoon.—At Skeffington wood, Mr. T. Mitchell.—At Mapplewell, 57, Mrs. Cumberland.—At Barwell, 71, Mr. Power.—At Aston Flamville, Mr. Henry Townshend.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Several saving banks have been established in this county, under the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Windle, to Miss Smith.—The Rev. C. Hill, of Prestwood-house, to Miss Pyndar.—At Cheadle, Mr. R. Branden, to Miss Heap.—At Wednesbury, Mr. Wright, to Miss Jones.—At West Bromwich, Mr. Corton, to Miss Ross.—At Walsall, Mr. Greensill, to Miss Knock.—Mr. C. Smith, of Brimstone bank, to Miss Bonnel.—At Newcastle, Mr. T. Phillips, to Miss Ball.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Kent.—Mrs. Green.

At West Bromwich, 68, Mr. William Bullock.

At Walsall, 14, Miss Marlow.—69, Mr. W. Wooton.

At Chesterton, Mr. D. Rhodes.—At Castle Bromwich, 20, Mr. T. Smith.—At Newcastle under Lyne, 83, Mrs. Mayer.—At Barnfield, 72, Sam Twigg, esq.—At Bole-hall, 14, Mr. Joseph Samuel.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Ryton.—79, John Pointney, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. Yalden, esq. to Miss Falkner.—Mr. T. Harris, to Miss Finlay.—Mr. Isaac Green, to Miss Jacob.—Rev. S. F. Morgan, M.A. to Miss Burn.—At Hampton-in-Arden, Mr. T. Reeve, to Miss Lewis.—At Solihull, Mr. John Kied, to Miss Leonard.—At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Jos. Broughall, to Mrs. Broughall.—At Harbury, Mr. Sabin, to Miss Heath.—At Egbaston, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Ledsham.

Died.] At Birmingham, 23, Mr. John Hurst.—Mrs. Greaves.—76, Mr. Hindley, universally regretted.—39, Mrs. Smith.—62, Mrs. Ann Robinson.—80, Mr. George Burnell.—37, Mr. Humphreys.—27, Mrs. Aitree.—67, Mr. E. Dukes.—59, Mr. Edmonds.—57, Mrs. Brown.

At Warwick, 46, Mr. John Broomhall.

At Northfield, 90, Mrs. Holyoake.—At Kings' Swinford, 41, Mr. B. Bissell.—At Knowle, 75, Mr. Joseph Boston.—At Foleshill, Mr. Bailey.—At Cheadle, Capt. Dezey.—At Rugby, 24, Miss Powell.

At Coventry, Mrs. Barton.—Mr. Pickard.

SHROPSHIRE.

A saving bank is opened at Wellington.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Jones, to Miss Kent.—At Shifnall, John Stanley, esq. to Miss Eyke.—Mr. Passingham, to Miss Maddox of Cantlop.—At Newport, Mr. Thomas, to Mrs. Hickinbottom.

—At Alderbury, Mr. J. Swaine, to Miss Giltins.—Mr. Hawkins, of Charlton, to Miss Chadwick.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Walker.—Miss Williamson.—Miss Cook.—Mr. T. Holland.

At Much Wenlock, 46, Miss E. Cliveley.—At Egmond, Mr. Leighton.—At Bridge-worth, Thomas Head, esq.—At Oswestry, Mr. P. Hughes.—Mrs. Mary Jones.—At Uckington, 35, Mr. John Allen.—At West Coppice, Mrs. Smitheman, a truly pious woman.—At Wellington, Mr. T. Haynes.—At Eleven Towns, 80, Mrs. Lloyd.—At Ollerton, 17, Mr. T. Lister.—At Sandford, Mrs. Sparrow.—At Pain's-lane, Mrs. Adney.—At Moreton Corbet, 84, Mr. W. Hazeldine.—At Coalport, Mrs. Rose.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the fair of the late Mr. W. Walker's stock of Hereford cattle, upon Burton Farm, Worcestershire, the highest price obtained for a cow and a calf, was 74*l.* 16*s.*

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Burden.—87, Alderman Squire.—65, Mr. Lingham.—At Powick, 68, John Forrest, esq.

At Huccott, near Kidderminster, Mr. W. Spencer, a relation of the poet Shenstone, of whom he possessed a portrait, his gold watch, and gold-headed cane. The portrait is a half-length front face, in fine preservation.

At Dudley Alfred, the son of the Rev. Dr. Booker.

At Merry Vale, Mr. Thomas.

At Madersfield, 101, Mrs. Bury.

At the Hyde, near Upton-upon-Severn, 78, William Russell, esq. formerly of Showell Green, near Birmingham; relative to whom, a further account will be given in our next Biographiana.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. F. Barrett, to Miss Pritchard.—At Leominster, Mr. John Davis, to Miss Philpot, both of Chepstow.—Mr. Frere, to Mrs. Woodward, of Much Marcle.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Thos. Clarke, deputy registerer of the diocese.—Mr. Meredith.

At Sarnfield, 78, Mr. William Ricketts.

At Eigne, 49, Mrs. Morse.

At Bredwardine, 102, William Price.

At St. Leonard's, 77, Mrs. Wood.—At Gossart, Mrs. Ellen Dansey.—At Much Marcle, 30, Mrs. Smith.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Two constables, of the town of Pontypool, have been fined by the magistrates, for not appearing to the summons of J. H. Moggridge, esq. requiring them to account, before him, for their oppressive and unconstitutional conduct, in quartering the military in private houses.

A large and respectable meeting was lately held at the school-room of S. Cave, esq.

esq. to form a General Dispensary for the parishes of Mangotsfield, Stapleton, Winterbourne, Frampton-Cotterell, and Stoke. A new newspaper is projected at Bristol.

The Bristol gas lights will next winter be extended to all the entrances of the city; they already benefit all the great streets. A gas light is considered better than a watchman. Only one man in Bristol opposes them, and he is a great dealer in oil.

Married.] At Chepstow, R. Evans, esq. to Miss Camplin.—At Clifton, Mr. H. Husband, to Miss Wessen.—E. T. Clayfield, esq. to Miss Irwin.—At Stone, William Comock, esq. to Miss Spicer.—At Abergavenny, Mr. S. Watts, to Miss Bagholt.—At Tewksbury, Mr. John Aucill, 70, to Mrs. Wood, 65.—At Enfield, Andrew Miller, esq. to Miss Ward.—At Westhall-hill, Mr. C. Kimber, to Miss Williams.—At Stroud, Mr. C. Musgrave, to Miss Moffatt.—At St. George's, W. Talbot, esq. to Miss Noake.—At Bristol, Mr. Robert Cooper, to Miss Harris.—Mr. Joseph Constant Wichell, to Miss Spencer Wessen.—Mr. Samuel Fisher, to Miss Bowen.

Died.] At Monmouth, 38, Mrs. Rewell.—Miss Davis.

At Hartbury, 75, Mrs. Tooby.

At Woodchester, 68, Mrs. Howard.

At Pitchcombe, 65, Mr. James Hog.—At Kemerton, Mrs. Parsons.—At Uckington, Mr. John Buckle.—At Newent, Mrs. Jennings.—74, Mr. John Hill.—At Overbury, Mr. T. Perkins.

At Tewksbury, Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Hope.

At St. George's, 86, Mrs. Webb.—At Buryfield, Miss Key.—At Kempley, 55, Mr. H. H. Dancock.—At Kingstanley, 58, the Rev. James Williams, deeply deplored.—At Thornbury, Mrs. Clarke.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Richardson.—Mr. Postans.

At Barton-hill, John Hutchins, esq. to the irreparable loss of a disconsolate widow and eleven children.

At Bristol, John Bayly, Esq.—Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Kemp.—Miss Baynton.—Mrs. Carruthers.—71, Mrs. Martha Price, the lamented wife of Worthington Price, esq.—41, Mrs. Beck.—Mrs. Howe.—48, Mr. Gregory Ash.—62, Mrs. Keene.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A large silver cup has been presented to Mr. John Holliday, marshal of the university, by the present proctors, and fifteen other gentlemen who have served that office, as a mark of their approbation of the manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his situation for upwards of twenty years.

Married.] At Watlington, Capt. Watson, to Miss Brickhead.—At Witney, Mr. F. Francillon, to Miss Hawkins.—Mr. John Whitlock, to Miss Price.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. E. Lipscombe.—Mr. Couldry.—33, James Cox.—75,

Mrs. Ann Kensell.—20, Mr. C. Butler.—Mr. Prior.—Mr. Scarcebrook.—48, William Blackhall.

At Banbury, Mr. William Hale.—Miss Sabin.—At Frilford, 20, Mr. William Cousins.—At Horley, 56, John Steele, esq. of Newington, Surrey.—At Bloxham, Mrs. Lord.

At Chislehampton, in his 76th year, universally beloved and regretted, Robert Peers, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of this county, and a member of the honourable society of the Inner Temple.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Kingston Lisle, Mr. C. Kimber to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. W. Goode.

At Shefford, Rev. W. Wilson, rector of that place.

At Aylesbury, William, the infant son, and on the following day, Mrs. Ann Roberts, wife of Mr. W. Roberts.—At Windsor, 78, Josiah Surrey, esq.—At Beachampton, 76, Mr. A. Backhouse.—At Chesham, Mrs. Street.—At Workington, 31, Mr. W. Humphrey.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. late recorder of Bombay, has been appointed Professor of Law of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts.

Married.] At Ampthill, John Beck, to Miss Morris.—At Berkhamstead, Mr. Newman, to Miss Stevens.—At Bassingbourn, Mr. James Scrivener, to Miss Trigg.

Died.] At Bedford, having attained the age of 106, Mr. Philip Thompson. Last summer he lost his wife, with whom, for upwards of 70 years, he had lived in perfect harmony; and, on that occasion, he walked a distance of half a mile and back, as chief mourner in the funeral procession. The deceased had the honour of receiving visits from even royalty itself, as well as from the surrounding nobility and gentry, some of whom requested that he would allow his likeness to be taken.

At Staple-hall, 32, Mrs. Cooper.—At Hitchin, the Rev. John Bailey, tutor of Wymondly Academy.—At Widford, 77, Mr. W. Abberley.—At Battleden, Mrs. Green.—At Biggleswade, Mrs. Gall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Clipston, Mr. T. Goodman, to Miss Satchell.—At Walgrave, Mr. T. Sargeant, to Miss Knight.—At Spratton, Mr. W. Whitton, to Miss Brown.—At Hardington, Mr. J. Potterson, to Mrs. Luff.—At Holcot, Mr. E. Ward, to Miss Martin.

Died.] At Wollaston-house, Capt. R. Dickins.—At Spratton, Mr. Matthew Pridmore.—At Islam, 81, Mr. John Hayes, much respected.—At Oundle, Mr. John Ekins, sincerely regretted.—At Loddington, 56, Mrs. Eliz. Ellis.—At Hollowell, 88, Mrs. Eliz. Atterbury.—At Islam, 78, Mr. O. Wallis.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

On Friday the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M. a large and luminous meteor was seen descending vertically from the zenith towards the northern part of the horizon, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. It was visible in broad day-light, the sun shining at the time in great splendour. The same meteor was seen at Swaffham, in Norfolk.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. Kent, to Miss Traylen.—Rev. J. Husband, to Miss Neeson.—The Rev. J. S. Megisson, to Miss Robinson.—Capt. W. Clarke, to Miss Brooks.—At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Blanchard, to Miss Aspley.—Mr. Hoodwick, to Miss Fowler.—Mr. J. C. Agnes, to Miss Wedd, of Foulmire.—At Meldreth, Mr. John Jarman, to Miss Martin.—At Holbeach, Mr. John Pennington, to Mrs. Ely.—At Wisbech, Mr. S. Fysh, to Miss Foster.

Died.] At Cambridge, 19, Miss Gobbed.—55, W. C. Wagstaff.—25, Mr. William Smith, porter of Magdalen college.—62, Mr. William Henley.—67, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick.—Mr. Lawrence Dundas, second son of the member for York; he was found dead in a field, close to this town: from the darkness of the night he fell into a ditch, and, being unable to extricate himself, died, as is supposed, from the inclemency of the weather.

At Eynesbury, in the 22d year of his age, the celebrated gigantic youth, who, at the age of 19, measured seven feet eight inches and a half in height.

At Triplow, Miss Berry.—At Ely, Miss Bennet, much regretted.—At Little Munden, 63, Mr. John White.—At Fordham, 48, Mrs. Gedge.

At Newmarket, Mr. Thorpe.

NORFOLK.

On the 23d ult. the stables, a barley, wheat, and oat stack, and out-houses, of Mr. Ball, a respectable farmer at Lessingham, were destroyed by fire,—the diabolical work of some incendiary.

We are glad to see notices of meetings to strengthen the interest of Mr. Coke at the next election.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. Booth, to Miss Whitler.—Mr. Nash, to Miss Nash, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Mann, to Miss Bacon.—Mr. Howard, to Miss Kemp.—Mr. Fidayman, to Miss Ward.—Mr. R. Sufin, to Miss Mills.—Mr. Chamberlin, to Miss Capon.—At Stanhoe, Mr. R. Dunham, to Miss Godfrey.—Mr. Howard, of Necton, to Miss Coleman.—At Gorleston, Lieut. Thurtell, to Miss Brown.—At Wymondham, Mr. T. Eagling, to Mrs. Lincoln.—At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Clarke, to Miss Cobb.—Captain Carson, to Miss Markland.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Moulton, to Miss Etheridge.—Mr. Sturley, to Miss Wilson, both of Thomeage.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Hicks.—Mrs. Bannister.—61, Peter Wells.—Suddenly, Mrs. Whall.—55, Mr. R. Gapp.—75, Mr.

Roach.—21, Mr. W. Barker.—67, Mr. Ann Smith.—52, Mr. David Kullif, an estimable man.—77, Mrs. E. King.—56, Mrs. Cooper.—71, Mr. S. Ashley.—At Yarmouth, 52, Mr. John Green.—56, Mr. W. Roe.—64, Mr. John Cooper.—86, Mrs. Martha George.—67, Mrs. Absolom.—At Heathersett, 69, John Buckle, esq. alderman of Norwich.—At Lynn, Mrs. Commins.—At Tilney, 109, Ashton Goodyer.—At Southtown, 68, Mrs. Cubitt.—At North Rappo, 65, Mrs. Golden.—At Erpingham, Mrs. Wood, sen.—At Thetford, 78, Mrs. Dade, an excellent woman.—At North Elm, 33, Mrs. Bunn.—At Fakenham, Mrs. Waters.—17, Miss Stokes.—At Mettingham, Mr. H. Bottom.—At Trowse, 82, Mrs. King.—At Winsarthing, 57, Mr. W. Thurlow.—At Swardston, 85, Mrs. Canham.—At Horningcroft, 72, Mr. H. Drew.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, W. Mann, esq. to Miss Strutter.—S. H. Le Neve, esq. to Miss Case.—At Sudbury, Mr. Heben, to Miss Waldingfield.—Mr. Byford, to Miss Boosey.—At Ipswich, Mr. Cox, to Miss Smyth.—Mr. Baxter, to Miss Graves.—Mr. D. Wilson, to Miss Meadows.—Mr. Blashy, to Miss Bateman.—At Stradbrook, Mr. Everson, to Miss Garrod.—At Snape, Mr. Winter, to Mrs. Moore.—W. Green, esq. of Coddenham-hall, to Charlotte, daughter of T. Cooper, esq. of Langham-hall, Essex.

Died.] At Bury, 52, Mr. G. Pryke.—88, Mrs. Hustler.—64, Mr. G. Balls.—47, Mrs. Burriel.—26, Mr. J. Smith, surgeon.—Mr. S. Sparrow.—71, Mr. Francis.—60, Mr. M. Apsey.—73, G. Leather, esq.

At Stratford, St. Mary, 27, Mrs. Brown.—At Ousden, Miss Sharpe.—At Wortham, 55, Mr. R. Flowerdew.—At Eye, 69, Mrs. Day.—At Boxford, 73, Mr. S. Fairs.—At Polstead, 53, Mr. R. Lewis.—At Sudbury, 80, Mr. N. Rogers.—At Kettleborough, 72, Mr. J. Wase.—At Needham market, 72, Mr. W. Parker.—At Framlingham, Mrs. Toms.—Mrs. Chapman.—At Woodbridge, Mr. G. Edwards.—Mr. J. Lankester.—At Ipswich, 83, Mrs. Mathews.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Z. Maton, to Miss Tyler.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Mad-dow.—Mr. Stanway, to Miss Rand.—At Dedham, Mr. Booth, to Miss Barker.—At Bocking, Mr. T. B. Tiffen, to Miss Boosey.—At Saffron Walden, Mr. John Baron, to Mrs. Gibbs.—Mr. George Cubitt, to Miss Mangles, of Wanstead.—At Wenden, the Rev. Septimus Stanley Megisson, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Colchester, 54, Robert Tabor, esq.—77, Mr. T. Hocker.—91, Mrs. Shepherd.—60, Barnaby Coe.—85, Ralph Ward, esq.—At Bitchamp Walter, 100, J. Butcher.—At Arksden, Mrs. Perkins.—At Ballingdon, 78, Mr. W. Hill.—At Romford, Mr. John Boyce.—At Bungay, 22, Mr. R. Aggas.—At Westham, 52, Mr. W. Squire,

W. Squire, thirty-six years master in the royal navy.—At Dedham, 79, Mrs. Eliz. D'Oyley, eldest daughter of the late Sir H. D'Oyley, bart.—At Hedingham Castle, 80, Mrs. R. Majendie, widow of the late Rev. J. J. Majendie, canon of Windsor.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss Mount.—Mr. Redman, to Mrs. Bailey.—Mr. R. Howard, to Miss James.—Mr. Blogg, to Miss Lee.—Mr. Tacker, to Miss Rouse.—At Folkestone, Martin Miller, esq. to Miss Rouse.—At Maidstone, Mr. John Key, to Miss Grainger.—At Throwley, W. B. Rich, esq. to Miss Cobb.—At Dover, Mr. J. Hobben, to Miss Jull.—Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Spain.—Mr. J. Coleman, to Miss Pileher.—At Margate, Mr. W. Peyton, to Miss Mercer.—Mr. T. Chapman, to Mrs. Clackett.—At St. Nicholas-church, Rochester, Lieut. L. Paine, East Kent Militia, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Carlow, esq. of Sittingbourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, 33, Mrs. Nightingale.—77, Mrs. Hollingberry.—81, Mr. Geo. Stringer, brother-in-law to the above lady: both much respected.

At New Romney, 38, Mrs. Crossley.

At Maidstone, 66, Mr. Gegan.—69, Thomas Day, M.D. a man in whom was centered every thing that was good and excellent.—Mrs. Larkin.—67, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. G. S. M.A.

At Faversham, Mr. W. Howland.—Mr. Curtis.

At Martlin, 61, Mr. T. Haggett.

At Margate, 74, Mrs. Brewer.—40, Mr. F. Cobb.

At Folkestone, 88, Mr. W. Bayly.—86, Mr. T. Nutley.—19, Mr. Geo. Dray.—75, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett.—Miss Ann Horsnaile.

At Bicknor, Mr. J. Acres.—At Strood, Mrs. Gibbs, much respected.

SUSSEX.

A saving bank has been established at Brighton.

Married.] At Chichester, Lieut. Bourne, to Mrs. Ferris.—At Leominster, W. Holmes, esq. to Miss Carleton.

Died.] At Brighton, master Wetherell, grandson to Mr. Sergeant Runnington. His death was occasioned by his being thrown off his horse, and dragged along with his feet entangled in the stirrups.—Mrs. Lansdell.

At Chichester, Miss Heath.—Mrs. Howard.

At Arundel, 88, Mr. Cook.

At Lyminster, Lieut. Davies.

HAMPSHIRE.

The late tempestuous weather has been of the most terrific nature, and several distressing accidents have occurred along the coasts of the channel.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. T. Jones, to Mrs. Money.—At Wanston, Mr. Herbert, to Miss King.—At Preston Condon, Mr.

R. King, to Miss Church.—At Portsea, Mr. Bacchus, to Miss Cudimore.—At Portsmouth, Mr. John Oaksholt, jun. to Miss Humphrey.—Mr. John Piddell, to Miss Oaksholt.—H. T. Parker, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late General Burgoyne.—Lieut. Mears, to Miss Foord.—Mr. Waggett, to Miss Allcock.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Capt. Dickins.—Lieut.-Col. Zouch.—Mr. Bolton, inspector of hospitals.—Capt. England.—Mr. F. Neyler.—At Southampton, 75, Mrs. Shadwell, wife of John Shadwell, an excellent and exemplary woman.—65, Mr. Louis.—82, Mr. Robert Carlis.—At Court Barn, 41, James Green, esq.—65, Mr. Louis Christiana, an eminent music-master.—At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Rebecca Warner, a truly good and pious woman.—73, Mrs. Warder.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury, Geo. Bush, esq. to Miss Whittaker.—At Swindon, Mr. J. Peck, to Miss Strange.—Mr. H. Hooper, of Avon, to Miss Singer.—At Warminster, C. Davies, esq. to Miss Middlecot.—At Melksham, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Rushton.—At Tinhead, Mr. George Flukes, to Miss Gane.

Died.] At Devizes, W. Burgess, esq.

At East Harnham, Mr. Sandford.

At Corsham, Mrs. Sally Halbert, a truly pious lady.—19, Mr. Thomas Merritt.—Mr. C. Webb.

At Marlborough, Miss Maurice.

At Durrington, 76, J. Moore, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late meeting in this county, for voting addresses to her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and Prince Leopold.—C. K. K. Tynte, esq. with feelings of loyalty and respect for the Prince Regent, expressed his perfect approbation of the address proposed to him; of that designed for Prince Leopold, he also heartily approved: but, to the address proposed to the Queen, he was compelled, however painful to his feelings, decidedly to object,—her Majesty having, as he conceived, failed in those attentions which, as a mother, were due to our late princess in her peculiar situation.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. G. Porcher, to Miss Channier.—The Rev. J. Storer, to Miss Whitmore.—The Rev. H. F. Lyte, to Miss Maxwell.—Mr. R. Godfrey, to Miss Ward.—Jas. Wapshare, esq. to Miss Waring.—Mr. Brown, to Miss Le-sturgeon.—Rear-Adm. Macnamara, to the Hon. Mrs. Carleton.—Mr. Jos. Jewell, to Miss Williams; and Mr. Thos. Williams, to Miss Jewell.—At Wells, Mr. Meacham, to Miss Goldsborough.—At Taunton, Mr. H. Hooper, to Miss Webber.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Snaylem.—Mrs. Green.—79, Mr. J. Grant, musician.—Miss Aubrey.—Miss Anderson.—Mr. Watson.—77, J. Campbell, esq.—89, Mrs. Brownsword.—Mr. Jos. Cossens.

At Keynsham, 43, Mr. S. Richards.—Miss Adair.—At Coleford, 83, Rev. W. Ashman.—At Huntspill, 21, Miss Mary Ann Pain.—At Frome, 22, Mrs. Greenland.—Mr. J. Tuck.—At Crewkeine, 35, W. H. Ashe, esq.—At Temple Coomb, 31, Mr. W. B. Coomb.—At Langford, Philippa, wife of C. Watkin, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A saving bank is instituted at Blandford. *Married.*] At Poole, Mr. G. Rand, to Miss Newman.—At Exminster, J. Liltton, esq. to Miss Vesina Hamilton.

Died.] At Charmouth, the Rev. Brian Combe.

At Poole, 58, Mr. Joseph Hill.

At Weymouth, 63, Mrs. Oakley.

DEVONSHIRE.

A dispensary for the benefit of the indigent sick has been established at Exeter.

Married.] At Teal, Mr. G. Buckland, to Miss Snell.—At Exminster, Mr. Wright, to Miss Chown.—At Barnstaple, Mr. Turner, to Miss Lock.—At Plymouth, Lieut. W. Hains, to Miss Haddock.—Mr. W. Williams, to Miss Dickins.—Capt. Barry, to Miss Jackson.—At Exeter, Mr. J. Richeard, 22, to Miss Stone. 72.

Died.] At Plymouth, 79, W. Lawrence, esq.—97, Mrs. Stephens.—80, Mrs. Green.—75, T. Tucker.—Capt. Roberts.—78, Mrs. Phillips.—46, J. Thomas.—16, Miss Bailey.—16, Miss Pearce.—18, Miss Greenwood.—84, Mrs. Hopping.

At Exeter, 36, Mr. James Skinner.—44, Miss Moore.—29, W. Arthur, esq.—Mr. Z. Holwell.—Mr. J. Foot, of unsullied integrity.—74, Mr. A. Holman.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. James, to Miss Colwell.—At Kenwyn, T. Hicks, esq. to Miss Hugoe.—At Liskeard, Mr. Pitts, to Miss Dyer.—Mr. Geach, to Miss Clemence.—At Redruth, Mr. Matthews, to Mrs. Carne.—At Mylor, R. Cotesworth, esq. to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At East Loo, 57, Mr. H. Hunking.—At Liskeard, Mr. Webb.—97, Margaret Davy.—At Saltash, Mr. T. Chubb.

—At Redruth, Mr. W. Bevan, assay master to the Mines Royal Copper Company.—At Camelford, Miss Pearce.

WALES.

A saving bank is instituted at Wrexham. *Married.*] At Abreavon, the Rev. Jonathan Davies, to Miss Rees.—At Beaumaris, Mr. W. Griffiths, to Miss Jones.—At Wrexham, Mr. John Lewis, to Miss Lewis, —Rev. C. Williams, to Miss Rogers.—Mr. T. Jones, to Miss Price.

Died.] B. Wyatt, esq. of Lime Grove, near Bangor.—At Bonwin, Merionethshire, 35, Mr. Robert Roberts, a Wesleyan preacher, of a most excellent character.—94, Mr. Edward Williams, of Garreglywd.—At Stone-house, Mrs. Jones.—At Brecon, Mrs. Gwynne.

At Llanrwst, Robert Jones, esq.

At Nenadd-wylun, Cardiganshire, 56, the Rev. Griffith Griffiths.

At Pentrefelyn, Mrs. Jackson.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Lewis.—At Neath, Mr. Leyshon Rees.—At Gabalva, 34, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, bart.

At King's Castle, Mrs. Gnest.

At Elm Grove, E. M. Shewen, esq. universally respected.

At Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, 10^o, Mrs. Catherine Evans.

SCOTLAND.

The useful and beautiful chain bridge, lately erected over the Tweed, at Dryburgh Abbey, by the Earl of Buchan, was entirely blown down by a tremendous gale on the 15th instant.

The Crown has instituted two new Professorships in the University of Glasgow—Chemistry and Botany. To the former chair, Dr. Thomson has been presented; to the latter, Dr. Robert Graham.

Married.] Arch. Constable, esq. to Miss Neale, of Limehouse.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 63, Mrs. Preston, wife of R. Preston, esq. of Bath.

At Fettnear, Chapel Ga'roch, 102, W. Elrick.

At Glasgow, 52, Mr. Edward Hazell, author of "Attic Stories."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several valuable Papers are not inserted, because they are on some topics of polemical divinity, and ours is not a Theological Miscellany—others, because they are on subjects of newspaper politics, and ours is not a Political Miscellany—and others, because they are technically Medical, ours not being a Professional Journal. We admit facts of every kind with eager avidity, and in general prefer the useful to the merely pleasing. Whatever tends to improve the arts of civilized life—subjects of political economy—literary strictures and criticisms—discoveries in philosophy—new observations on nature, in all her varied garbs—and facts relative to the public or private history of man, are the topics to which we always give preference, particularly when sanctioned by the names of the writers. Our gratitude is unbounded to many Correspondents, not merely for the labour which they have bestowed on their communications, but for the kindness with which they tolerate our repeated delays.

The length of the interesting article on the American Sea Serpent has obliged us to defer the Abstracts of the Acts. Our Meteorological Correspondent, and some others, forgot that this is a month of 28 days.

Three Shillings per Copy will be given for Numbers 138 and 180 of this Magazine, at the Publishers.

ERRATUM.—At page 103, line 1, for Cassegram, read Cassegrain.